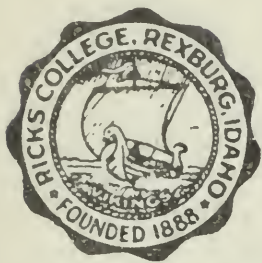


CHISWICK

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE
AND
W. H. WHITEAR

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ROCQUE'S MAP OF CHISWICK, 1741-5.

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HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO

CHISWICK.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE

AND

W. H. WHITEAR.

LONDON :

PHILLIMORE & Co , 36, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

1897.

NOTE.

THIS volume is an attempt to collect together in a handy form some historical information relating to the parish of Chiswick. It originated in some weekly contributions sent by the Editors to a local newspaper, the "Chiswick Times," during the years 1895 and 1896. This serves to explain the fact that the book is more a collection of essays than a systematic parochial history, though all the same it may be hoped that it will hereafter prove a useful groundwork to some one able and willing to compile a history worthy of the parish. Incomplete as the present work is, it will serve to direct attention to the many points of interest in the past history of Chiswick. Much still remains to be done, for as yet the public records have been but little drawn upon, and the reader must not think that we have at all exhausted the field of research which lies open to us. Some of the chapters are merely reprints from other works; some are by one or other of the Editors; for the chapter on Sutton Court the reader is indebted to Mr. W. M. Chute, and for the account of the prebendal manor to Mr. Arnott, the Vicar of Turnham Green, while the Editors desire to express their obligations to Mr. Dale, the Vicar of Chiswick, for permission to use the parish records. Most of the illustrations are by Mr. B. C. Dexter, from photographs taken specially for this book by Mr. W. H. Whitear; those of Cheswick and Grove House were kindly presented by Mr. H. A. Armstrong, of Cheswick, U.S.A., and Lieut-Col. R. W. Shipway respectively.

CHISWICK,

April, 1897.



BORDALL'S TOWER.

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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

- p. 90, line 10, *for* Charley *read* Chailey.
- p. 171, line 5, *for* 1827 *read* 1727.
- p. 85 and 172, Chaloner Chute was speaker under Richard Cromwell.
- p. 204, line 17, *add* Sept.
- p. 222. Delete entries from Norris to Newman ; they will be found on page 230
- p. 223, line 15, *for* Panth *read* Ruth
- p. 267. The gates of Chiswick House were removed to Devonshire House, Piccadilly, in April, 1897.

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Chiswick.

BOWACK'S ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH.

THE earliest to write any reliable detailed account of Chiswick was John Bowack, for many years a writing master in Westminster School. The date of his death has not been ascertained, and little is known respecting him. In 1705-6, when living in Church-lane, Chelsea, he began to publish his *Antiquities of Middlesex*. Only two parts of this work, which was printed in folio size, appeared. The parishes described comprised Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Acton. A third part was promised, which was intended to include Ealing, Brentford, Isleworth, and Hanwell, but this, unfortunately, from want of encouragement, never appeared. His work is of great rarity, and consequently but little known. We therefore proceed to transcribe that part of his *Antiquities of Middlesex* which relates to Chiswick.

NEXT we meet with upon the Thames [*sic*] is the pleasant village of Chiswick, situate about three miles by the Thames-side from Fulham and eight

from London; was anciently called Chesewiik, as appears in Domesday Book and some very old deeds.

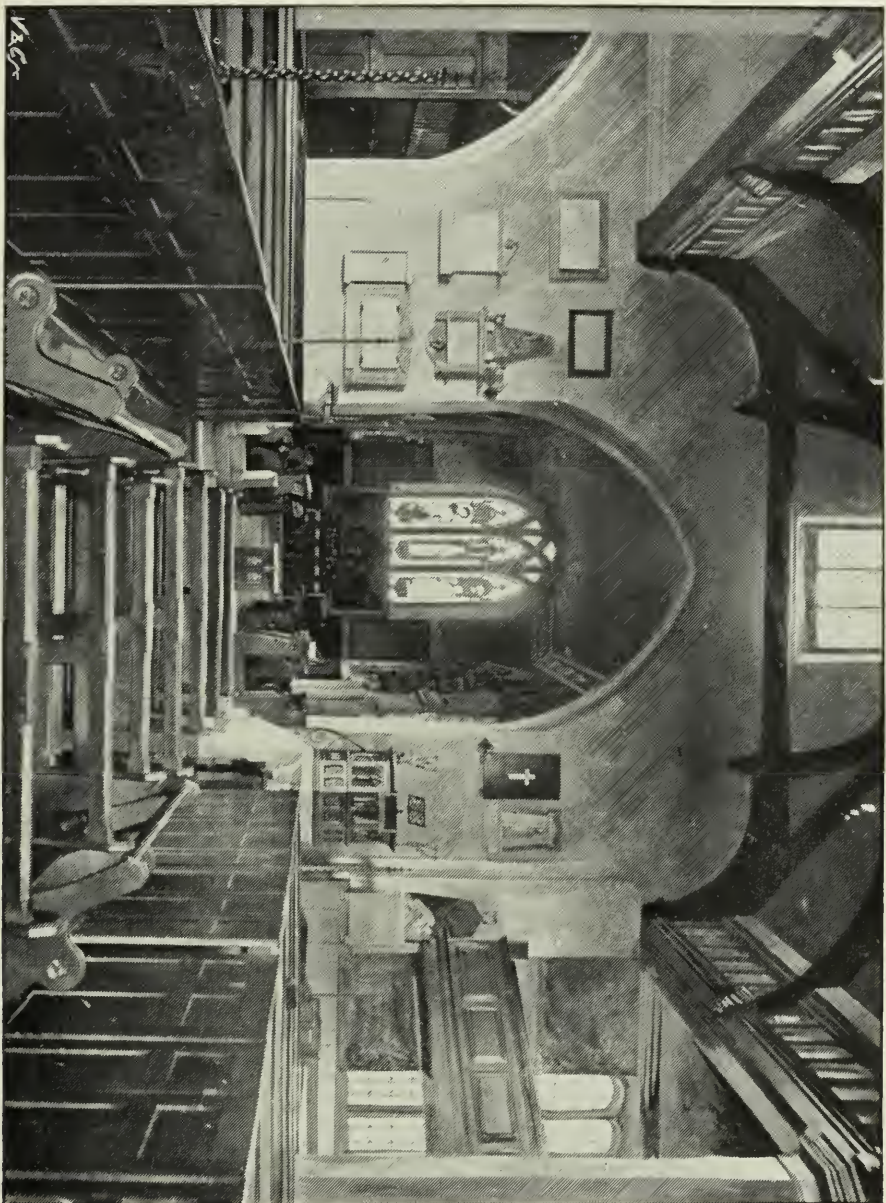
The sweet air and situation of this place drew not only a great many considerable families to settle here formerly, but induced several illustrious persons to build seats, nor has it lost its reputation now, but is honoured with the preference of several noble persons.

Although we find no mention of this place in history, yet several very ancient buildings now standing are an evidence of its antiquity, of which, according to our usual method, we shall first consider the church.

THE CHURCH.

This church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, we are well assured, is very ancient, though after all our pains we cannot discover its founder, or the time when 'twas built, therefore we must venture to give our conjectures from the architecture of it, &c., as we have done in other places. Upon a careful survey of the structure of this church, we find in it three or four distinct kinds of building, between every one of which, by their different appearances, there must have been a considerable interval. That which appears most ancient is the north wall, the lower parts of which we suppose to have continued ever since its first foundation.

This is built with flint and chalk stones, and is of a great thickness, though without any care or order, and seems of a piece with the building of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. We have further reason to believe it of such a standing, because there is a cup belonging to this church used in the communion service called St. Nicholas' Cup, of a very antique form, which probably was dedicated to the said saint with the church. But that which strengthens this conjecture most is the



INTERIOR CHISWICK OLD CHURCH.

C. Henwood, Chiswick, Photo.

architecture of the tower at the east [*sic*, for west] end, which seems to be built at least two or three hundred years since the foundation of the church, and we are assured is of about three hundred years' standing, the founder dying in the year 1425, as appears by this inscription on a marble stone near the belfry—"Mr. William Bordale, principal vicar of this church of *Chiswick*, was founder of the steeple of the same. He dyed in the year of our Lord mccccxxv. [*sic* in Bowack], both of which appears in the brass of Tombstone in this Church. This monument of this worthy Benefactor, being by William Walker, his successor, happily preserved from being lost, is now in this stone commended to the lasting Memory of Posterity, by the Right Honourable and truly Noble Lord *Francis Lord Russell*, Earl of Bedford MDCXXX." The said plate referred to in this inscription is still in being and the inscription on it inserted in the collection following. In some other parts of this church, the walls seem to be rebuilt almost from the foundations and considerably raised in several places, as also alterations in the windows, which seem to be done about 150 years ago; but that which is most modern is the south isle, a handsome brick building carried a considerable way from the body of the church towards the south, built from the ground by the parishioners in the years 1649-50 51 (the south side of the church being then in a shattered condition and the congregation much augmented), and cost them, with some other repairs, two hundred and seventy-nine pounds. These are all the alterations and reparations we can discover in this church, except some repairs of the chancel, by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Falconberg in the year 1694, by virtue of his lease from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It may not

be improper here to add (before we dismiss this subject) that some years after the repairing of the church, the parishioners likewise liberally contributed towards the repairing the parsonage house, which was in a very shattered condition, and in the year 1658 the old one was pull'd down and a new one erected, built of brick very handsome and commodious; the parish rate for this was two hundred and sixty pounds.

Also in the year 1698, the house being out of repair and wanting several conveniences, it was repaired, beautified, and had some additional buildings added, which cost in all fifty-six pounds sixteen shillings.

Several of the honourable and eminent inhabitants contributed very largely, particularly that worthy gentleman, Sir Stephen Fox, who also at his own charge has built a spacious barn of brick near adjoyning, for the use of the Vicar, which cost him forty pounds.

THE INSCRIPTIONS.

(In the chancel on the right hand.)

"Sibi Vivens & Mariæ Uxori Charissime Optate Mortuæ (ne quos vivus amor et felix concordia conjunxit mors ipse divideret tumulo hic uxoris cineres expectant viri quod vivere non licuit diu) qui unanimes fuissent semper una esse Possint in terra usque dum in coelis Deus erit omnia in omnibus; Wills. Walkerus hujus Ecclesiæ pastor indignus Quod nollet id volens posuit, quin sibi quodquæ conjugiaque suæ Secundæ Marthæ Filiæ Clarissime Domini D. Johannis Allot Equitis Aurati & Prætoris olim Londinensis Deo Annuente Designat."

And on the same monument follows in English:—

"Mary Walker, daughter of that Venerable Divine Mr. Robert Kay, who honoured his profes-

sion and profited the people of Ware, in Hertfordshire, with his fruitful preaching and the holy life for above 60 years, and the wife of William Walker, the pastor of the parish, was a sampler of true piety, virtue, and goodness, endowed with much beauty of body, and more of mind. She left two sons, Francis and Theophilus, and four daughters, Mary, Faith, Anne, Elizabeth Walker. She lived beloved, and dyed desired of all, and living dayly dying she did dying come to live eternally. She finished the last year of her mortification on earth by death, and entered into true life in heaven February 21, Anno Domini 1619, *Ætatis suæ* 41."

And underneath on the verge of the monument:—

"Thy Law will I make my will and walk aright."

The former part of the inscription in English, thus:—

"Living to himself and to his dearly beloved wife Mary, now dead (least death should divide them by the grave, whom when alive mutual love and reciprocal affection made one). Here the ashes of the wife wait for those of the husband, that as they were one in life (which they were not permitted to be long, so they might lie together as one in the grave till that time when the Almighty in the heavens shall be all in all). Will Walker, the (unworthy) minister of this church willingly built this for himself and his second wife Martha, daughter of the famous Sir John Allot, Knight, formerly Lord Mayor of London. With God's leave he designs."

On a plain monument:—

"Here lyeth the body of Anne Barker, of Chiswick, widow, daughter of Lawrence Stoughton, of Stoughton, in Surrey, Esquire, first married to Richard Maxey, of Sallinge, in the county of Essex, Esquire, by whom she had six sons and five daughters, and having lived his wife and widow—& five years, departed this life the fourteenth of

May in the three score and nineteenth year of her age, Anno Domini 1607."

Non violenta rapit te mors sed tempore pleno
Plena armis, meritis plenior Anna Cadis
Utque annis absumpta cadis surgis in altum
Et vivas meritis non moritura tuis
Hic igitur placide fælix Anus ossa quiescant
Laus inter vivos mens super astra volet

In English thus—

Untimely death hurries you not away
But full of years of merit full you fall ;
And as you fall you mount and soar on high,
And live for ever on the wings of Fame ;
Here rest your bones, then happy woman rest,
But may your name soar up above the stars.

Under the last, on an ancient monument of alabaster—

"Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Barker, of Chiswick, Esq., one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, benchler of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London, and son of Wm. Barker, of Sunninge, in the county of Barks, Esq., and Anne, his wife, whose body also lyeth here buried. He married Mary, the daughter of Valentine Saunders, Esq., one of the six clerks of His Majesties High Court of Chancery, by whom he left three sons and five daughters. He lived a faithful member of God's Church, an honour to his house and family, a father to the poor, learned in his profession, beloved of his neighbours, and full of days and good works. He departed this life and changed his abode here for a perpetual mansion not made with hands but eternal in the heavens, upon the third day of April in the three-score and fifth year of his age, anno Domini 1630."

On the left hand in the chancel, on a plain stone against the wall, a considerable distance from the ground, the following inscription :—

"Here before lyeth buried the body of Chidioke Wardour, Esq., who served the State in

the time of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, and the most renowned King James that now is, by the space of forty-two years in the office of Lord Treasurer's Clerk, Writer of the Records of the Pells of Indroitus and Exitus, who dyed the 14 day of September, anno Domino 1611.

“And of Mary Becker, wiffe of the said Edward Wardour, daughter unto that worthy gentleman Henry Becker, late an alderman of the famous city of London, who dyed the 19th day of September, 1600. Whych said Charles and Mary had issue one son, named Edward, and three daughters, whereof the eldest, named Joan, and the youngest, named Ursula, died young, but the second, named Elizabeth, after she had been married by the space of tenn years unto Sir Stephen Lesteur, Kt., now Embassadour from the King's Majesty unto Matthias II., elected Emperour of the Romans, by whom she had issue two sons, Edward and Stephen, who both died infants. She also died the first day of April, 1606, and lyeth here buried. As also the body of Edward Warder, eldest son of Edward, the son of the said Charles and Mary, who dyed the 11th day of March, 1605.”

“In happy memory of all which (viz.) his father, mother, sister, and son. Edward Warder, Esq., hath dedicated this monument the first day of November, 1612, not doubting but that all their souls do rest happily in the kingdom of heaven where he doth assuredly hope he shall see them face to face, and also be made an heir of the same kingdom through the only merits and mercies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.”

In the chancel pavement, on a brass plate, the following inscription in the old English characters : —“Here lyeth interred the corpses of Mary Bitcott, daughter of John Bitcott, Esq., pensioner unto our most gracious Queen Elizabeth, and wyffe

unto Richard Barker, of Sunning, Esq, and with her, Anne Barker, her vth child, of whom she died in childbed, and at her death leaving a sonne and a daughter living, she dyed the viith day of November, whose soul assuredly resteth with the Lord, and her body upon that sudden occasion buried the ixth Day—Anno Domini MDCXCIX.

“Et regni Reginae Elizabethae quadregessimoprmo.”

On a black marble stone near adjoining, these words:—

“Marcus Antonius La Bastide de Crosat Obiit Quarto Martii, Anno 1704.”

This gentleman was secretary to the Marquis Rovigny, ambassador from the King of France to Oliver Cromwell.

Part of the following inscription is hid by the chancel rails:—

“Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. Tho. Elborour, late vicar of Chiswick. He departed this life the Seventh Day of April, aged 54.”

In the middle isle, on a very old brass plate now in the hands of the churchwarden, the impressions of which is visible upon an old stone, to which it belonged, is the following inscriptions (*sic*) before-mentioned:—

“Hic jacet Willms Bordale Principalis Vicari, hugus eccie & Fundator campanilis ejusd' Qui obii. xvth die mess Octobri Anno Domini MCCCCXXXV. cujus aie propicietur Deus. Amen.”

In English thus —

“Here lyes William Bordale, principal vicar of this church and founder of the steeple, who dyed 15 day of October, 1435, to whose soul God be merciful. Amen.

This inscription Mr. Weever takes notice of in his funeral monuments, and imperfectly transcribes [*i e.*, Weever gives the name as Boydale,

and omits the last five words], he mentions another, which next follows, tho' now defaced, and must, no doubt on't, omit many more then in being:—

“Orate pro anima Mathildis uxoris Richardi Salueyne Militis Thesaurer eccl—que Obiit 1432.”

In the south isle:—

On a very beautiful monument of black and white marble—

“Near this place lyeth interred the body of Richard Taylor, Esq., late inhabitant of this parish, in a vault built by him and appropriated to his own family, obiit 29 Augst., 1698, etat. 73.

“Also Richard and Anne Taylor, children of their eldest son. R.T. Fil. na. max. posuit.”

A stately modern tablet of white marble, near 10 foot in length, the architrave, &c., supported by two Ionick black marble pillars. At the top stands an urn from whence hang festoons. This cost fifty pounds.

“M. S.

“Near this place lyes the body of James Howard, Esquire, only son of the Honourable Thomas Howard, brother to the Right Honourable James, Earl of Suffolk, who was interred the 6th day of July, 1669, about the 20th year of his age.”

In the charcel, near the pulpit, an ancient monument of alabaster, having the effigies of Sir Thomas Chaloner and his lady kneeling, beautified by several neat antique performances. On a plate is this inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the waies of France by King Henry the IV, anno 1591, and afterwards Governor in the Minority and Chamberlayne to the late prince of famous memory, Henry, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, and he married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter to

William Fleetwood, sergeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth and Recorder of London, by whom he had issue, Thomas, deceased, William, Edward, Thomas, Henry, deceased, Arthur, deceased, James, Elizabeth, deceased, Mary, wife to Sir Edward Fisher, Kt., Elizabeth, and Dorothy, and dyed the 22nd day of June, anno Domini 1603, aged 35 years. And to his second wife he married Jude the daughter of William Blunt, of London, Esqr., by whom he had also issue, Henry, Charles, Fredericke, and Arthur, Anne, Katherine, and Francis, and she deceased the 30th of June, anno Domini, 1615, aged 36 years. And the aforesaid Sir Thomas Chaloner dyed the 18th day of November, 1615, being of the age of 51 years."

There is little occasion for the character of this great man, his being appointed preceptor to Prince Henry by that learned and judicious prince, King James I., is a sufficient evidence of his great abilities and exemplary virtues. He was as universally learned as he was esteemed, a compleat gentleman, and an experienced soldier. He was a great naturalist, and very curious in his enquiries, as appears by the discovery he made of the alum and coperasmines at Gisburgh in Yorkshire [Camden Brita pa. 753], where the family at this day (if we are not misinformed) still flourish.

OF THE ADVOWSON AND MANNORS.

The right of the presentation to this living is originally in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and by them was lett with the great tythes and their mannor to the late Earl of Falconberg, and is now in the hands of his lady, the Countess Dowager of that place.

This vicarage is valued in the Queen's Book at but seventeen pounds nineteen shillings and twopence, but is thought worth about one hundred and fifty pounds per annum to the Reverend Mr.

James Ellesby, the present worthy vicar. This parish contains two manors, viz., one called the Dean's Manor, having a fine house and gardens at Sutton Court, let as before to the Lord Falconberg, and is said to be worth above three hundred pounds per annum. The other called the Prebends' Manor, belonging to the Prebends of Westminster, is let by them to Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

THE TOWN,

Tho' but small, is so very pleasantly situated out of the road and free from noise, dust, and hurry, that it has for many years past boasted of more illustrious and noble persons than any of his neighbours, nor is it at present without a good number of persons of great quality and worth. The Thames taking an oblique course from Fulham and Hammersmith, but gently salutes this place, and the several little islands, or *ights*, so pleasantly scattered in it, considerably weakens its force. The greatest number of houses are stretched along by the Waterside from the Lyme Kiln, near Hammersmith, to the church, in which dwell several small traders, but for the most part fishermen and watermen, who make up a considerable part of the inhabitants of this town. There is also north of the church a large street with some handsome buildings and pleasant gardens belonging to them, and to the north-west several noble seats near the church. Upon the Thames-side is a very antient [Sp. Brit. pa. 17] house, which Norden calls a fair one and says it belonged to Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, where the scholars of that school in the time of any common Plague or Sickness, as also to take the air, us'd to retire. Dr. Busby with some of his school us'd frequently in summer time to spend some time here, but the building is now so decayed with age, that it is unfit for such a use and is patched up into

small tenements for the poor labouring people of the town. We can't gather who was the founder of this structure or what 'twas designed for, but upon a careful examination of it, by the dimensions and contrivance of it, it seems to have been intended for a religious use. Here are also several other dwelling houses which appear very ancient, in which there are some ornaments in the wainscot and ceiling very curious, and of a considerable standing.

THE FINE SEATS, VILLAGES,
AND CONSIDERABLE INHABITANTS, &c.

I. In a lane north-east [north-west] of the church is a noble seat built by Sir Edward Warden after the ancient manner, very regular and strong. It has many very spacious rooms in it and large gardens behind. In this seat formerly dwelt James Duke of Monmouth; it afterwards was purchased by the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington, where he lived and dyed; his son the late Earl us'd commonly to dwell there during the summer season.

II. Near adjoyning is a very beautiful seat, built by Sir Stephen Fox after the modern manner, the model being altogether new.

This house is large and extraordinarily well finished, nor does it stoop for fine furniture, curious paintings, &c., to many in England. In the compartment at the south door is good painting in fresco, also adjoining are several handsome stately offices as kitchens, servants' lodgings, coach-houses, and stables, &c., which look like so many gentlemen's seats.

The gardens are extraordinarily fine, and the collection very curious and costly. In fine there is nothing wanting to make it a compleat pleasant seat, and the hospitality within is equal to the magnificence without, and both worthy of the

bounty of that much-esteemed gentleman, Sir Stephen Fox, who generally resides there the greater part of the year, who, after having been employed in several posts of greatest honour and trust, and in all of them acquitted himself honourably, at length, being considerably advanced in years, withdrew to this place to end his days in peace. 'Twas after the model of this house the Earl of Ranelaghs at Chelsea was built. Near Sir Stephen's seat is an antient house in which dwells [*sic* in original].

III. Also at Sutton Court at the Manor House the Countess Dowager of Falconberg. The house is pleasantly situated and the gardens are very curious.

IV. To the west of the town beyond the seat of the Earl of Burlington is a spacious regular modern building called Grove House, in which dwells Scory Barker, Esq., lately chosen knight of the shire for Middlesex, to serve in the ensuing Parliament. This seat is pleasantly situated near the Thames side; behind it are gardens, by some said to be the finest in England, and before a small park, enclosed with a large brick wall. This gentleman's ancestors has [*sic*] for a long tract of time dwelt at this place, and several of them lye buried in the chancel at Chiswick, as appears before.

Here was formerly a seat belonging to the noble family of Russels, which was lately demolished, and upon the spot where the house stood are several tenements built.

Here also formerly dwelt Sir John Denham, Knight of the Bath, a most celebrated English poet; also the Right Honourable the Countess of Denbigh.

V. At Turnham Green dwelt also Sir John

Shared in a very good seat, with pleasant gardens.

VI. Also the Lady Lort in another very handsome seat.

In Chiswick also lives Mr. Richard Carey, merchant, with some other worthy gentlemen whose names we can't readily remember.

There is [*sic*] but two villages in this parish, namely, Turnham Green upon the road near Hammersmith, where there are several good brick houses, and so considerable a number of inhabitants that it seems as big as Chiswick itself, and Strand-in-the-Green, a straggling place by the Thames-side, stretching itself almost to Old Brentford, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. At Sutton Court there are a few poor houses, which indeed does not deserve the name of a village, and all over this parish are scattered farmhouses and pleasant seats, so that it is very populous and admirably well improved, and seems yet to be in a thriving condition.

SUPPLEMENT: CHISWICK.

In the churchyard on the vicar's soyl is lately built a vestry house at the joynt charge of the parishioners, the rate amounting to upwards of £40.

Near the old building called the Colledge by the water-side is an antient seat belonging to the Master of Westminster School, where he sometimes retires for his diversion.

Lysons' Account of Chiswick.

A hundred years after John Bowack had published his *Antiquities of Middlesex*, the Rev. Daniel Lysons wrote his *Environs of London*, wherein at p. 118 is contained a history of Chiswick, which, like Bowack's account, we reprint without abridgment. Mr. Lysons was one of two brothers, both of whom were distinguished antiquaries. His younger brother, Samuel Lysons, was for many years director of the Society of Antiquaries and author of many archeological works, and with his brother wrote the well-known *Magna Britannia*. The Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., was Fellow both of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. He was baptised 28th April, 1762, and died 3rd January, 1834. He succeeded his father, the Rev. Samuel Lysons, as rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, in 1804, and held that living till the year before his death. The Lysons family had long been settled in the county of Gloucester, and for several generations were settled at Hempstead in that county. Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead, in 1672 bought the ancient mediæval house of Wanswell Court, which is still standing, not far from Berkeley, which remained in the possession of no less than five generations of Lysons, each named Daniel, until it was sold in 1818 by the Rev. Daniel Lysons. The armorial bear-

ings of the Lysons family were—Gules on a chief azure a bend nebulé, from which issue the rays of the sun proper. Crest, the sun rising out of a bank of clouds.

The second edition of the *Environs of London* was published in 1810, and from it we extract the following account of the parish of Chiswick.

CHISWICK.

THIS parish is not to be found in Domesday Book¹; it is mentioned in various records of the reign of Henry III. by the name of Chesewicke.

The village of Chiswick is situated by the river-side, at the distance of about five miles from Hyde Park Corner; the parish lies within the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded on the east by Hammersmith, on the north by Acton, on the west by Ealing, and on the south by the Thames. It contains about twelve hundred acres, of which about three hundred are corn land; about the same quantity occupied by market gardeners; and about two hundred under grass, exclusively of parks and paddocks; which, with private gardens, pleasure grounds, wastes, &c., make up the remaining number of acres. The soil varies from a light sand and gravel to a very rich loam; but even in the best land gravel is to be found near the surface.

An urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up at Turnham Green in the year 1731². Stukeley says that the Roman road from *Regnum*, or Ring-

1.—Though neither Chiswick or Sutton occur in that record among the possessions of the Church of St. Paul's, it seems probable that the manor in Fulham, said to belong to the canons of that cathedral, was no other than that of Chiswick; which, together with Sutton, contained five hides, exactly the quantity mentioned in the survey.

2 —Stukeley's *Itin. Curios*, p. 205.

wood, went from Staines, through Brentford, (which was a manse between it and London) to Turnham Green, thence over Stanford bridge³, and into the Acton road, crossing the Watling-street at Tyburn.

After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex assembled his forces at Turnham Green, where he was joined by the City trained-bands.⁴ A pamphlet⁵ published in 1642 states that Prince Rupert having traversed the county of Middlesex, leaving Harrow on his right, came to Turnham Green, where he encamped his army; that a battle ensued, (which is stated to have been on the 12th of November, the same day in which the battle of Brentford happened), that it continued with doubtful success till night, when Prince Rupert retreated towards the enclosed grounds on the right side of the Green; and that the next morning 800 of the cavaliers were found slain on the Green. Sir William Waller mustered his forces there September 10th, 1643, when he was ordered to go to the relief of the Lord General's army after the action at Newbury⁶.

MANORS.

There are two manors in the parish of Chiswick, both belonging to the church of St. Paul's; one of which is called the Dean's (being his peculiar), or the Manor of Sutton; the other the Prebendal Manor.

MANOR OF SUTTON.

It does not appear when or by whom the Manor of Sutton was given to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Though it is not mentioned among the

3.—So called (says Stukeley) from that circumstance—*Ibid.*

4.—Whitlock's Memorials, p. 65.

5.—Amongst the collection of pamphlets in the British Museum entitled "A True and Perfect Relation of the Chief Passages in Middlesex, &c. &c."

6.—Perfect Diurnal, Sept. 18th—25.

manors belonging to the canons of that church in the Domesday survey⁷, yet it is upon record that they were in possession of it in the reign of William the Conqueror. Among the archives in the chapter-house at St. Paul's, is a very curious and minute survey of all the manors belonging to the church, made, as it appears, in or about the time of Alardus de Burnham, who succeeded Ralph de Diceto in the deanery very early in the thirteenth century. As this is one of the most ancient surveys extant, and very explicit and satisfactory in describing the services of the tenants, I shall translate at large the account of the demesne lands, and some of the principal estates held under the lord by various rents and services.

ANCIENT SURVEY.

An Inquisition of the Manor of Suttune ; Philip de Haddam, lessee.

“The jury return, that this manor is taxed or rated to the king at three hides, besides the farm⁹ of Cheswich, which by itself is two hides, rated with the hides of Sutton. The manor is free and quit from all suit either of county or hundred, and all other dues which belong either to the king himself, or to his bailiffs. In demesne are two hundred and ten acres of arable land, sixteen of meadow, and about forty of wood of a good growth¹⁰. The quantity of pasture is not known,

7.—See note 1. It is enumerated among the manors belonging to the Church of St. Pauls, when Wulman was dean, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror—Reg. Dec. and Cap. lib. L. f. 1.

8.—The time of Ralph de Diceto's death is not certainly known. Newcourt supposes Alardus de Burnham to have succeeded before 1204. See Repertorium, vol. 1, p. 35. In the survey here quoted, some of the tenants then in possession are said to have received their grants from Ralph de Diceto, and others from Alardus de Burnham.

9.—“*Solandam*.” I have translated this word *farm*, being guided by the sense. The word *solanda* does not occur in any glossary that I have seen. *Solanum* is a farm.

10.—“*In bosco bene vestito*.”

but it suffices for twelve oxen, four horses,¹¹ ten cows, and one hundred and thirty sheep : wainage¹² may be made with oxen and four horses, according to the custom of the township."

TENANTS OF ASSIZE.

"Gilbert, son of Nicholas, holds three virgates of land, to which his grandfather Gilbert was admitted by Theodoric, a former lessee, and for which he now pays thirty shillings per annum; and is subject to the following services, viz., he must plough two acres of the demesne lands in winter, and two in Lent; and sow the lord's seed, which he is to receive at the manor house, and to carry into the field; he must harrow also the land above-mentioned; he must find two mowers¹³ who are to have their provisions from the lord of the manor;¹⁴ and two men to carry hay, who must be fed at his own cost. Two men one day, and two other men a second day, to weed the corn—(these men to be provided with one meal a day by the lord).¹⁵ He must find also two carts, or one waggon, to carry hay; and three men for each of the reap-days.¹⁶ He

11.—"*Quatuor Stottis*"—Stottus is defined in the glossaries to be equus admissarius—admissarius quia admittitur inter armenta.

12.—"*Wanniagium*"—Wainage is sometimes used for the furniture of a wain, or cart, and sometimes for tillage. See Jacob's Law Dictionary. If either, it must mean the latter here.

13.—"*Homines cum falcibus*."

14.—"*Ad cibum domini*."

15.—"*Ad cibum domini semel in die*."

16.—*Quaslibet precarias*. Jacob translates *precarias*, a reap day. It was called also in ancient records, a bederyp, or bed repe, from the Saxon words, *beden*, *rogare*; and *rip*, *messis*, being a term for certain assistance during the harvest due to the lord from his tenants, who, according to the terms of their agreement, sent either all their labourers, or a part of them, upon certain fixed days, called "*dies precarie*"; i.e., bederyp or reap-days. Upon these occasions the lord of the manor always found the men provisions, and sometimes liquor. John de Lambourne, a tenant of the manor of Sutton, was to send one man to the *sicca precaria* and two to the *precaria cervisie*.

must find two men for one day to thresh the rent-corn,¹⁷ to be carried to London—(these men to have one meal a day at the lord's cost); and provide two sacks for each rent. He must carry dung from the manor house two days, each day with two carts—(the workmen to be allowed provisions by the lord). He must bring four cart loads of fuel from the wood, finding provisions for the men at his own cost. He must render moreover, annually, two hens and twenty eggs.

William, son of Turstan, holds one virgate at the rent of 6s. 2d. He is to mow also one day for the lord of the manor, being allowed his provisions; and to send all his labourers to the reap days; the lord allowing them victuals and ale."¹⁸

Another tenant was to shear the lord's sheep and lambs, and to cut his pease. Some were to pay a certain rent called malt-silver,¹⁹ being five-pence, three-pence, or some small sum; others a rent called "wardpeni"²⁰ generally two-pence; and others a small sum, called the gift.²¹

Another survey of the manors belonging to the church of St. Paul's, made about the year 1245,²² says that the manor of Suthton, in the time of King Henry, and William the Dean, (which must

17.—"*Firmam*." Du Cange gives instances of "*firma*" being used in this sense; he defines it "*fructus ex conventionē reddendus*."

18.—See note 16

19.—A payment to the lord for the privilege of making malt. It was sometimes called malt shot.

20.—Ward penny was a payment made to the sheriffs for the defence of castles.

21.—*De dona 10d.* Donum is defined to have been a payment made to the lord under the name of a free gift. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*

22.—Newcourt calls this an inquisition of churches and manors, taken in 1181. The inquisition of the manors is expressly said to have been taken when Henry de Cornhill was dean, and Alexander treasurer. Henry de Cornhill was made dean in 1244; and Alexander Sweiford, the treasurer, died in 1246; the inquisition of the manors, therefore, must have taken place about 1245. The date of the year is annexed to the visitation of each church, viz., 1249-1250, &c.

have been about the year 1111), was rated at three hides, and paid three shillings to the sheriff; which it still did at the taking of the inquisition. The canons received from it two full corn-rents,²³ and five hundred and forty shillings in money. The quantity of land is the same as in the survey above quoted, except that the wood is computed at only thirty acres and the pasture said to be sufficient only for five cows and sixty sheep. There were sixteen virgates of land which paid quit rent. Aluric held of the lord *unam garram*,²⁴ by the annual render of two ploughshares.²⁵ The rents of assize amounted to £7 3s. 7d., besides five shillings, or every tenth fish from the fishery, and fourpence from the cultivated waste.²⁶

In the year 1235, an agreement was made relating to the fish within the manor of Sutton, between the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the prior of Merton, who enjoyed a grant, from the King, of the fisheries of the river Thames, for a certain district, which included the shores of Chiswick. By this agreement, the men of Sutton and Chiswick were permitted to place forty weirs²⁷ for catching of barbels and lamprons only; for which permission they were to pay twenty-three shillings per annum to the prior of Merton; and if the payment was neglected five days beyond the time appointed, the sum was to be doubled.²⁸

In the ninth year of Edward IV. Baldwin Bray, whose ancestors appear to have been settled there for

23.—“*Duas firmas et lenas.*” See note 17.

24.—I cannot find the word *garra*, in any glossary. Du Cange has it in the plural, and mentions an instance wherein *garras atrii* occurs, but gives no satisfactory explanation of it. If the MS. was not remarkably fair and legible, I should suspect that *gravam* a grove, was the word intended.

25.—*Soccos*. See Kelham's Domesday Illustrated, p. 336.

26.—*De essarto*—*Essartum* is defined to be waste land grubbed up and cultivated.

27.—*Burrochæ*.

28.—Reg. Dec. and Cap. lib. A. f. 35.

several generations,²⁹ conveyed the manor of Sutton, near Cheswyke (that is, I suppose, assigned the lease of the manerial estate), to Thomas Coveton and others.³⁰ During the civil war, the manor was sequestered to the lord mayor and aldermen of London.³¹ In the year 1676, the lease came into the hands of Thomas, Earl of Falconberg,³² whose great nephew, Thomas Fowler, Viscount Falconberg, assigned it, about the year 1727, to Richard, Earl of Burlington.³³ After Lord Burlington's death, the lease was renewed to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married his sole heir; and it is now held by the present Duke. The manor house is now in the occupation of Radcliffe Sidebotham, Esq. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's had a grant of free warren in their manor of Sutton, 9 Edward II.³⁴

PREBENDAL MANOR.

The prebendal manor is so called, as being the corp of one of the prebends of St. Paul's Cathedral. The ancient survey before mentioned, describes it as containing two hides of land. The reserved rent received by the prebendary is £39 2s. 6d. In the year 1570 (12 Eliz.), Gabriel Goodman, being then prebendary of Chiswick, granted a lease of this manor (with the demesne lands, consisting of about one hundred and forty acres) for ninety-nine years, to William Walter and George Burden, in trust, that they should within two years convey the same to the Church of Westminster, of which the said Goodman was dean. The dean and chapter still hold it of the prebendary of Chiswick, under

29.—John Le Bray of Sutton is mentioned in a record, 45 Edward III. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4507, p. 121.

30.—Cl. 9 Edw. IV. m 18.

31.—Court rolls of the manor.

32.—Rent books and court rolls of the manor of Sutton.

33.—Ibid.

34.—Cart. 9 Edward II. No. 31.

a lease for three lives. In 1649 this manor, then valued at £177 0s. 8d., exclusively of the reserved rent, was in the occupation of Arthur Duck, LL.D., as sub-lessee, and was sold soon afterwards (as church property), being discharged of the reserved rent, for the sum of £1,551 5s. 3d. to William Angier and Edward Radden, on behalf of Richard Duck, of the county of Devon.³⁵ In 1691 Sir Stephen Fox was lessee of the manor under the church of Westminster.³⁶ The lease was assigned by his son Stephen, about the year 1727,³⁷ to Dr. Michael Hutchinson, and by some mesne assignments came to James Fry, Esq.,³⁸ who sold it in 1770 to Mr. Alexander Weatherstone.³⁹ Humphrey Welsted, Esq., is the present sub-lessee, and as such is called lord of the manor, and holds an annual court-baron. Lands within this manor descend to the youngest son.

MANOR, OR COLLEGE HOUSE.

In Gabriel Goodman's lease above-mentioned, it is stipulated that the lessee should erect additional buildings adjoining to the Manor House, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think

35.—Parliam. Surveys Lamb MS. Library.

36.—His name first occurs that year as lord of the manor in the court rolls.

37.—Stephen Fox was lord of the manor in 1726 and Dr. Michael Hutchinson in 1727.

38.—Dr. Hutchinson appears to have held the manor till 1737; from that year till 1745, Mrs. Mary Daniel and Joseph Alstone, who probably were his heirs; in 1745, Gauntlett Fry, Esq.; in 1748, Susanna Sharpe, spinster, who devised it to James Fry, above mentioned.

39.—From the information of George Richards, Esq. steward of the manor in 1795.

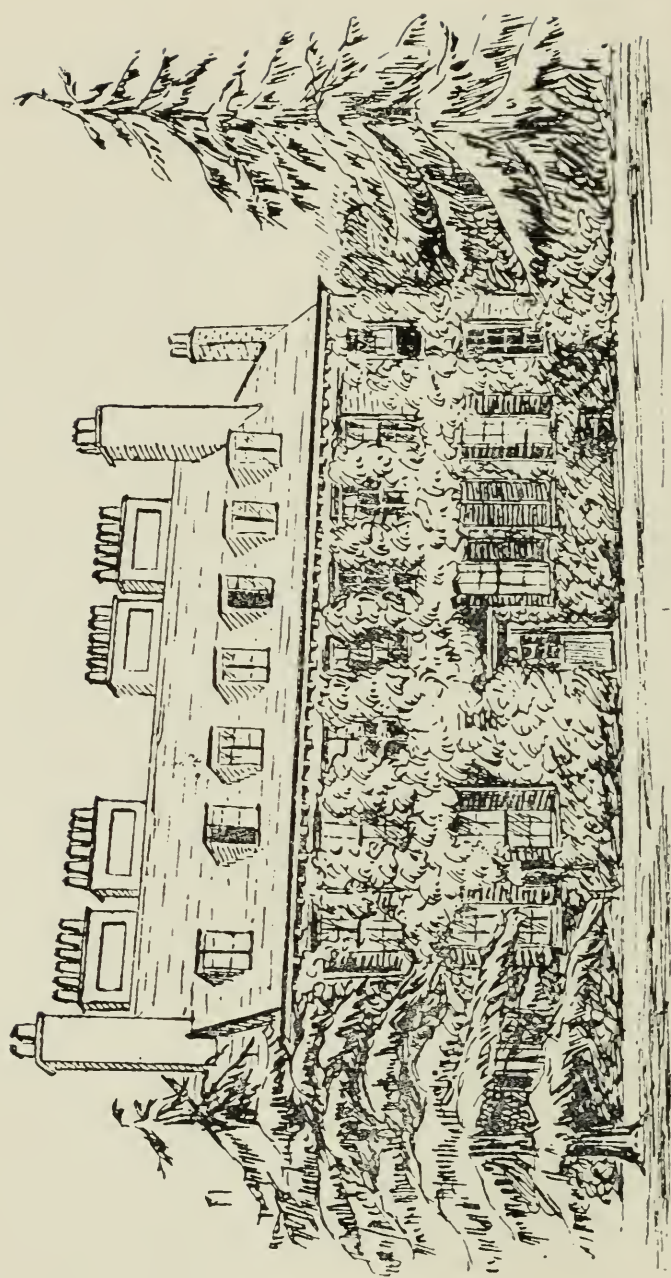
proper.⁴⁰ To this day a piece of ground is reserved (in the lease to the sub-lessee) as a play-place for the scholars, though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since Busby's time. It is on record, that Bagshaw, then under-master, resided there, with some of his scholars, in the year 1657.⁴¹ A few years ago, when this house was in the tenure of Robert Berry, Esq., the names of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, John Dryden, and many others of Busby's pupils were to be seen on the walls. Bowack, who wrote an account of Chiswick in 1706, says that the house was then so decayed that it was wholly unfit for its intended use, and was patched up into small tenements for the labouring people of the town.⁴² If his representation be accurate, it must have been rebuilt, or at least have undergone very considerable repairs, before the year 1725, when the college house was inhabited by Dr. John Friend, master of Westminster School, and the prebendary's apartments by Dr. Broadrick.⁴³ Dr. Nicholls was the last master who

40.—Fuller is inaccurate when he says that Dean Goodman *purchased* a house, with land thereunto belonging, for the use of Westminster school. "If these lands," (says he), "at this day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the donor piously intended, it were safer to bemoan the sad effects, than to accuse the authors thereof." He adds, that Goodman, with his own hands planted a fair row of elms, in his time grown up to great height and beauty. (Worthies, b. iv., p. 35.) Norden is more accurate than Fuller, when he says: "Cheswicke, belonging to a prebend of Paul's, now in the hands of Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster, where he hath a faire house, whereunto he withdreweth the schollers of the colledge of Westminster" (Spec. Brit., p. 17).

41.—"I was presently in all haste" (says Bagshaw, in the narrative of his dispute with Busby), in that hot and sickly season of the year, to be removed unto Westminster from Chiswick, where I had fixed my residence; and where, upon all removes of the college, the second master is by statute obliged to be," page 3. This was in the year 1657. There is mention of other removes of the college during the same year, page 2, &c.

42.—Antiquities of Middlesex, page 48.

43.—Survey of the manor, bearing date 1725.



MANOR HOUSE, CHISWICK,

occasionally resided at the College House. Dr. Markham (the late Archbishop of York) when master of Westminster School, rented the prebendary's lodgings of the dean and chapter. The whole being in a ruinous state, was let on a repairing lease in the year 1788, for which purpose a special license was obtained from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the prebendary of Chiswick, pursuant to Dean Goodman's injunctions, whereby the Church of Westminster is restrained from letting the mansion or manor house for more than one year, without such license. The present lessee of the College House is Mr. Douglas Thompson; it is occupied by Mrs. Solieux as a ladies' boarding school.

MANOR FARM HOUSE.

The house, which is now an academy, in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Horne, is called, in a survey dated 1725, the Minor Farm-house, and was then in the tenure of Lady Nevill.

In Newcourt's Repertorium⁴⁴ may be seen a list of the prebendaries of Chiswick, among whom are Nigellus, Bishop of Ely; Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; Cardinal Moreton; Christopher Urswick; Bishop Bonner; Bishop Barlow; and Bishop Beveridge. The present prebendary is the Rev. Dr. Parkinson.

The beautiful villa where the Duke of Devonshire occasionally resides, stands near the site of an ancient house, which Bowack says* was built by Sir Edward Warden;⁴⁵ for this I find no other authority; it was taken down in the year 1788, and by Kip's print seems to have been of the age of James I. Towards the latter end of his reign,

44.—Vol. i., p. 138.

45.—There is a monument in Chiswick Church to the family of Wardour, erected in the year 1612 by Edward Wardour, Esq.

* See page 12 ante.

it was certainly the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset,⁴⁶ whose abandoned countess ended her days there in misery and disgrace.⁴⁷ The Earl, who was partaker in her crimes, survived her many years, being never able to recover a broken fortune⁴⁸ or a tarnished name. Upon the marriage of his daughter, Lady Anne, with Lord Russel, he was obliged to mortgage his house at Chiswick, and to sell all his plate, jewels, and furniture, to make up the sum of £12,000, which the Earl of Bedford demanded as a portion.⁴⁹ The mortgage having never been paid off, the premises became the property of the celebrated Phillip, Earl of Pembroke⁵⁰ (who was the mortgagee); from him they passed to John, Lord Pawlet,⁵¹ an active royalist, and a commander of some eminence in the King's army. On the 27th May, 1647, he was permitted to compound for his estate, though the interest of General Fairfax⁵², who, in the months of August and September following, appears to have been more than once a visitor at his house at Chiswick.⁵³ In 1669, this house being then the property of William Lord Crofts, and in the occupation of James Duke of Monmouth, was sold to Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon,⁵⁴ who alienated it to

46.—Court rolls and parish books.

47.—Weldon's Court of James I., p. 113. Dugdale says she died in 1632. The Earl died in 1645.

48.—Among the records at the Rolls is a special warrant, "to give discharge to the creditors of the late Earl of Somerset" (so called, I suppose, as having forfeited his honours by his conviction) "and his ladie, on delivery of jewels and other things to them pawned by the said Earl and his ladie, Pat. 16 Jac. I. pt. 1., June 9. The Earl is recorded in the parish books as being in arrear for rates, anno 1625.

49.—Letter from Mr. Garrard to Lord Strafford, Mar. 23, 1636-7. Strafford letters, vol. ii. p. 58.

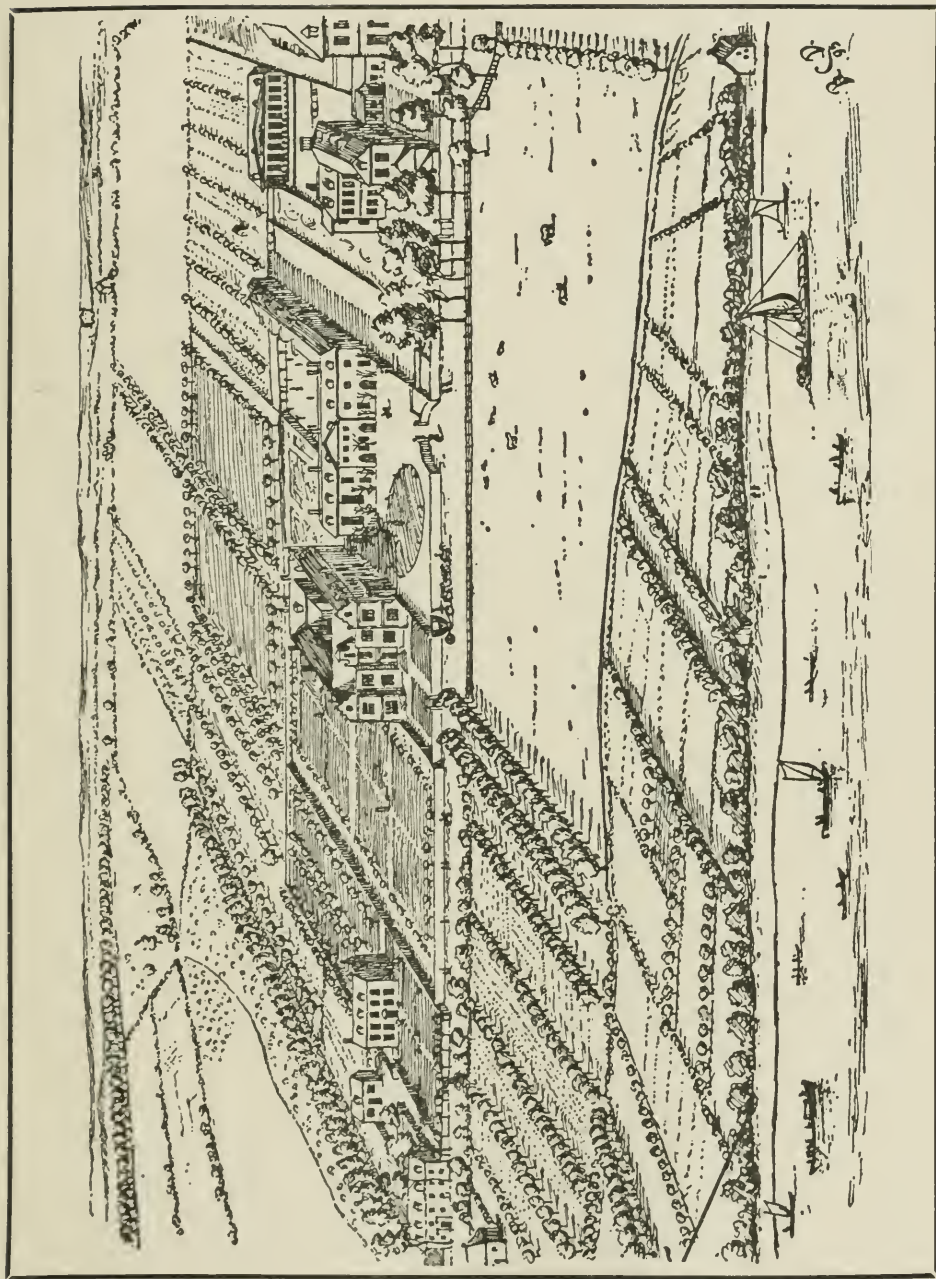
50.—Court rolls.

51.—Ibid.

52.—Collins's Peerage, edit. 1754, vol. iii. page 228.

53.—Perfect occurrences, Aug. 6-13 and Sept. 10-17, 1647.

54.—Court rolls of the manor, whence the subsequent alienations are taken.



CHISWICK HOUSE, 1708, FROM KIP.

Richard Viscount Ranelagh. In 1682, it was the property of Edward Seymour, Esq., of Maiden-Bradley, who then sold it to Richard Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to Richard, the last earl; after his death it came to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married Lady Charlotte Boyle, his daughter and sole heir. The last Earl of Burlington, whose skill and taste as an architect have been frequently recorded, built near this old mansion a small but beautiful villa, the idea of which was partly borrowed from a design of Palladio.⁵⁵ The gardens at the same time were laid out by his lordship in the Italian style, and were far preferable to any that had then been seen in this kingdom; they are adorned with various temples, obelisks, statues, &c., which have furnished many subjects for the engravers.⁵⁶ Some of the statues are antiques⁵⁷; the lions and other beasts are the works of Scheemaker: among other ornaments of these gardens should be noticed a gate erected by Inigo Jones, at Chelsea, in the year 1625, for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, and removed to Chiswick in 1738 by Lord Burlington, to whom it was given by Sir Hans Sloane at the time that Beaufort House was pulled down. Lady Hervey, speaking of Lord Burlington's Villa at Chiswick, said, that it was too small to live in, and too large to hang to a watch. The present noble owner has made it more habitable, without taking away from its beauty, by the addition of two wings, designed by

55.—The villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza.

56.—Various views of the gardens have been engraved by Rocque, Du Bosc, &c.

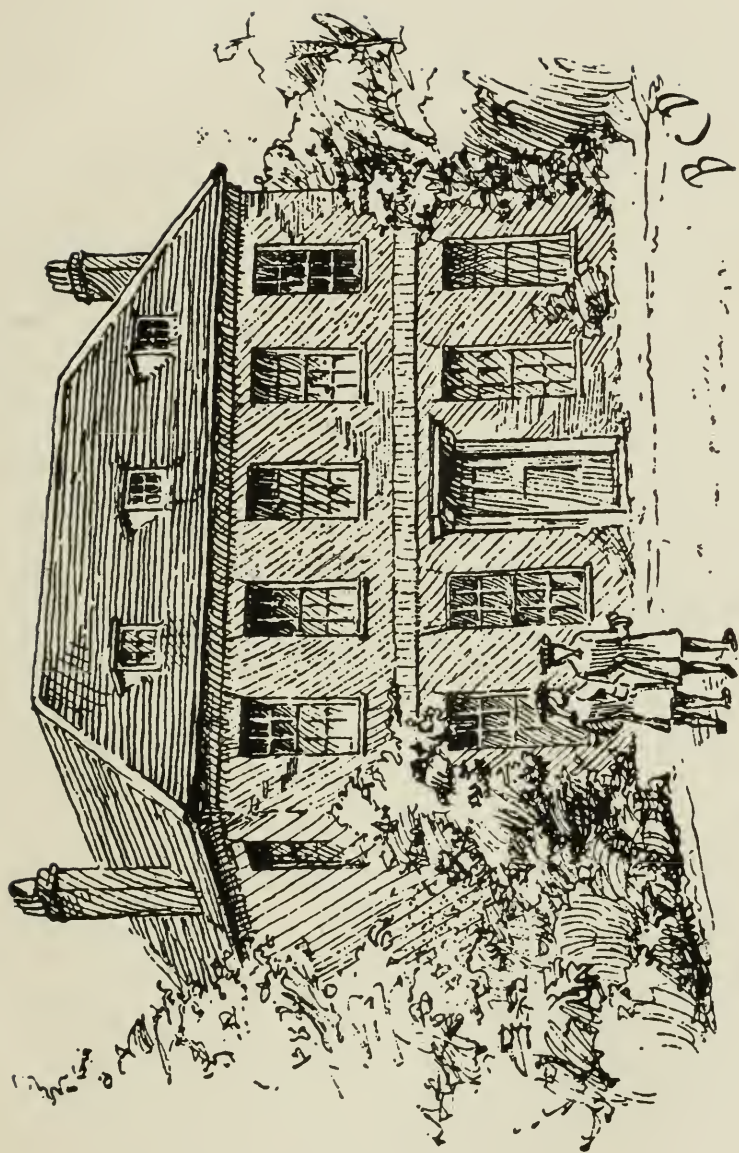
57.—“When the statues, which had been buried under the rubbish in Arundel-gardens, were dug up, about 1712, Mr. Theobald gave Lord Burlington the best of them, and his lordship removed them to Chiswick.”—Letter from Mr. Theobald, dated 1757, and published in the *Gentleman's Mag.* for July, 1779.

Wyatt, which admirably correspond with the architecture of the original. The Duke of Devonshire has a very valuable collection of pictures at Chiswick, collected by the Earl of Burlington; a catalogue of these pictures is printed in Dodsley's account of London, and its environs⁵⁸; among those most worthy of note, are portraits of Lord Clifford and his family, by Van-Eyk, 1444; Mary Queen of Scots, which has been engraved by Vertue; Clement IX., by Carlo Maratti; Alexander Pope, by Kent; the celebrated picture of Belisarius; a landscape, with a man hawking, by Inigo Jones; a very fine Salvator Rosa; one of Velasquez, and a Madonna, by Dominichino, which Lord Burlington procured out of a convent at Rome, giving them in exchange for it a complete set of marble columns for their church. That eminent political character, the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, breathed his last at Chiswick House (whither he was removed for change of air during his last illness) on the 13th of September, 1806.

The Russel family had an ancient seat in this parish, which belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Russel, afterwards Lord Russel, of Thorzhagh, a distinguished military character. Stow, speaking of his heroic achievements at the Battle of Zutphen, says:—"He charged so terribly, that after he had broke his lance, he with his curtle-ax so plaid his part, that the enemy reported him to be a devil and not a man; for where he saw six or seven of the enemies together, thither would he, and so behaved himself with his curtle-ax, that he would separate their friendship."⁵⁹ On the 2nd of October, 1602, the

58.—Vol. ii p. 116, &c.

59.—Stowe's *Annals*, edit. 1631, p. 737, anno 1586.



CORNEY HOUSE.

Queen honoured him with a visit at Chiswick.⁶⁰ Sir William Russel's mansion descended to his only son Francis, the first Earl of Bedford, who died on the eve of the civil war. From the interest he took in the concerns of this parish,⁶¹ it is probable that he frequently resided here: after the death of his widow, Catherine, Countess of Bedford, which happened in 1654, the premises at Chiswick were inherited, according to the custom of the manor, by her youngest son Edward, who, in the year 1659, alienated a freehold messuage, &c., to William Gomeldon.⁶² Since that time it has passed through various hands; and was in 1747 the property of the Hon. Peregrine Widdrington; who, by his will of that date, left it to his wife the Dutchess of Norfolk, for life, with remainder in succession to his nephew, the Hon. W. Tempest Widdrington, and John Townley, Esq., and their heirs. Of the latter it was purchased by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse Boughton, Bart., of Rouse-Lench, in the county of Worcester, who in 1802 sold it to Viscountess Bateman. It is now by Lady Bateman's bequest the property of Lady Caroline Damer, subject to a lease for life to the Countess Dowager of Macartney, by whom it is now occupied. It was the residence, towards the close of his life, of the late Earl, who died there in the month of April, 1806. This mansion is now called Corney House. Mr. Widdrington, in 1745, purchased certain tenements, and a piece of land, called Corney Houses and Corney Close, adjoining to his own premises; these, probably, were the

60.—Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, 1601, &c., p. 21. It is probable that she had visited him the year before also. "I send you (says Sir William Browne, writing to Sir Robert Sidney) all the Queen's entertainment at Chiswick, and at my lord-keeper's." Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 231.

61.—See Note 70.

62.—Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse Boughton, Bart.

same houses and land which James Russel, youngest son of Edward, held in 1670, some time after the alienation of the mansion above-mentioned. The premises were much improved and enlarged by Mr. Townley, who surrounded the whole with a brick wall and built a handsome lodge.

Grove House, near Sutton Court, belonged, in the reign of Henry IV., to Robert Warner, who sold it to Thomas Holgill, Esq.⁶³ It was afterwards, for several generations, the property of the Barker family. After the death of Henry Barker, Esq., which happened in 1745, it was purchased by the Earl of Grantham, and descended to his daughter, Lady Frances Elliot. Soon after her death it was purchased by the Right Hon. Humphry Morrice, who made considerable additions to the house, and built a large riding-house, with excellent stables for thirty horses. The fine collection of pictures which he had at this place, was sold after his death to the Earl of Ashburnham. This beautiful villa, which is situated in a very desirable and retired spot upon the banks of the Thames, is now the property of Mrs. Luther, relict of John Luther, Esq., M.P. for the county of Essex. The premises, containing about fourscore acres, are inclosed within a brick wall; the pleasure grounds were laid out by the Earl of Grantham. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut trees and Spanish chestnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce £80 per annum.

In the year 1747, Lord Viscount Dunkerron became possessed of a capital messuage at Turnham Green,⁶⁴ which having passed through various hands, viz., the Earl of Kerry (1752), Matthew Hutton, Esq (1762), the Earl of Egmont (1765),

63. — Cl. 13, Hen. IV., m. 10, 11, 18.

64. — Court Rolls of the Manor of Sutton.



GROVE HOUSE IN 1792.

Sir Brownlow Cust (1771), the Duchess of Devonshire (1772), Lord John Cavendish (1777), was purchased in 1789 by Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, who made it his principal residence till his death, which happened not long afterwards: it belonged lately to Dr. Alexander Meyersbach, and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Wildman. The gardens were laid out with much taste for Lord Heathfield, by Mr. Aiton, now His Majesty's gardener at Kew.

Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have had a seat at Chiswick; his wife, Lady Mary (daughter of John Duke of Northumberland.) dates her letters thence in 1574 and 1578.⁶⁵ Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had been chaplain to Prince Charles, and attended him when he went to pay his addresses to the Infanta, had a house at Chiswick, where he died September 2nd, 1629, and was buried in the church there.⁶⁶ It appears by the parish books, that Sir Lewis Lewkner, Knt.,⁶⁷ resided at Chiswick in 1621; Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1632); and the Duke of Leinster (1695).⁶⁸ Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, who was a comic actor of considerable merit, was many years an inhabitant of Strand-on-the-Green,⁶⁹ and died at his house there in the month of August, 1738.

PARISH CHURCH.

The church of this place, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the waterside. The

65.—Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 66 and 271

66.—Fun. Certif. Herald's Coll. i. xxiii. 30 and Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus., No. 7176, p. 151.

67.—Master of the Ceremonies to James I.

68.—He was son of the celebrated Duke of Schomberg, and was created Duke of Leinster by King William in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719.

69.—Craftsman, Aug. 19.

present structure appears to have consisted originally only of a nave and chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected, at the charge of William Bordall, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1435.⁷⁰ It is built of stone and flint, as is the north wall of the church and the chancel; the latter has been much repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the seventeenth, and a corresponding aisle on the north side, towards the beginning of the last century; the former was enlarged in the year 1772, by subscription, and carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose effigies, and that of his wife, are represented kneeling at a fald stool under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by two armed soldiers. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the bodey of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France, by Kinge Henry the Fourthe, anno 1591, and after Governor in the minority, and Chamberlayne to the late prince of famous memory, Henry Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Earle of Chester. He married to his firste wife

70. —In the church, against the west wall, is a tablet with the following inscription:—"Mr. William Bordall, principal vicar of this church of Chiswicke, was founder of ye steeple of ye same. He died the 15th day of October, in ye yeare of our Lorde MCCCCXXV., both which appear in the brass on his tombstone in this church; which monument of this worthy benefactor being, by William Walker, his successor, happily preserved from being lost, is now in this stone comended to the lasting memory of posteritie, by ye right honorable and truly noble Lord Francis Lorde Russel, Earl of Bedford, anno Domini 1631." The date of Bordall's death here is 1425. Weever, who copied the inscription from the brass plate, makes it 1435. I am inclined to think, that Weever is right; because I find, from the registers of the dean and chapter, that the vicarage became vacant in 1435.

Elizabeth, daughter to William Fleetwood, sergeant-at-lawe to Q. Eliz., and recorder of London, by whom he had yssue, Thomas, deceased; Willm.; Edward; Thomas; Henrey, deceased; Arthure, deceased; James; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife to Sr. Edward Fisher, knight; Elizabeth; and Dorothey; and died the 22d. of June, A.D. 1603, aged 35 yeares: and to his second wife he married Jude, the daughter to Willm. Blunt of London, Esquier, by whom he had also yssue Henrey; Charles; Fredericke; and Arthure; Anne; Katherine; and Frances; and she deceased the 30 day of June, A.D. 1615, aged 36 years: and the aforesayed Sir Thomas Chaloner died the 18th day of November, 1615, being of the adge of 51 years—An. Dom. 1721; in grateful remembrance of his honourable ancestor, this monument was repaired at the charge of Edward Chaloner of Gisbrough, in com. Ebor. Esq.”

This Sir Thomas was son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder, a very eminent person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both as a soldier, a scholar, and a statesman;⁷¹ and he seems to have inherited a great portion of his father's accomplishments. He was particularly attached to the study of natural history, and was very active in researches relating to that science; the first alum mines which had been known in this kingdom, were discovered by him, near Gisborough, in Yorkshire,⁷² where he had an estate. The method of preparing the alum he is said to have brought from Italy.⁷³ These mines, with others that had been discovered upon some adjoining estates, were afterwards seized by the crown, and became so valuable, that Sir Paul Pindar rented them at

71.—See Biograph. Brit.

72.—Fuller's Worthies, Yorkshire, p. 186.

73.—Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p 80.

£14,740 per annum; and, as Fuller says, did not complain of his bargain. The mines lay neglected for many years during the last century,⁷⁴ but are now worked, and the produce sent both to the London market and to foreign parts. Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote a treatise on the virtues of nitre, and "other matters (says Wood) pertaining to virtuosity, and some things, as it seems, to pastoral,"⁷⁵ but whether extant I cannot tell.⁷⁶ Puttenham compares "Maister Challoner for eglogue and pastorall poesie to Sir P. Sydney, and the gentleman who wrote the *Shepherd's Calender*, all of whom, says he, deserve the highest price."⁷⁷ Several of Sir Thomas Chaloner's letters are printed in Birch's *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, 1596-1597. William, his eldest son, was created a Baronet by King James I., in 1620; Edward, who was born at Chiswick, entered into holy orders, and published some sermons and religious tracts;⁷⁸ he died of the plague at Oxford; Thomas and James, disgusted by the seizure of the alum mines, took a very active part against King Charles I.: they both sat as his judges, and Thomas signed the warrant for his execution, which occasioned him to be excepted out of the act of oblivion; he retired to Holland before the return of King Charles II., and died at Middleburgh.⁷⁹

To return to the account of the church. On the east wall of the chancel is a monument in memory of the Barker family; and that of Thomas Bentley, partner with Mr. Josiah Wedgwood in the celebrated Staffordshire manufacture, who being possessed of an elegant taste, furnished many of the beautiful

74.—Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii. p. 81.

75.—Berkenhout says, that he published his father's poetical works. *Biograph. Literar.*, p. 529. The *Biographia Britannica* attributes that publication to William Malin.

76.—*Athen.*, Oxon., vol. i.

77.—*Art of Poetry*, p. 51.

78.—Wood's *Athen.*, Oxon., vol. i.

79.—*Biographia Britannica* art., Chaloner, in the notes.

THE WAY WAS MADE BY THE CHARGES OF
THESE MONARCHS & TRAVELLERS FLOWS
OF DEFEATONS & RINGS & EARLY ZONE OF
THESE TRIBE ZEALERS CARE FOR
KEEPING OF THE CHURCH AND
WARDS OF GODS SAINTS & HOSE
BODIES LAY THEIR BARKS & RONI
VIOLETING BY SWINE & OTHERS
PROPHANATION & SO UNLESS
WILLIAM WALKERMAN & A D. 1831

REBUILT 1831 & REPAID 1851

designs for that ware; he died in 1780; over the monument is his bust in white marble.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Charles Holland, the comedian;⁸⁰ and that of Chidioke Wardour, Esq. forty-two years lord treasurer's clerk, who died in 1611; his daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1606, married Sir Stephen Lesieur, Knt., employed in various embassies to the King of Denmark, the Emperor Matthias, &c. He resided at Chiswick, and married for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Edward, Lord Bergavenny.⁸¹ In the chancel are the tombs also of Mark Anthony La Bastide de Crosat,⁸² who died in 1704, and of Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1773; at the east end of the south aisle is the monument of James Howard, Esq., only son of the Hon. Thomas Howard, (brother of James, Earl of Suffolk,) who died in 1669. James Howard married Charlotte Jemima Henrietta Maria Boyle, natural daughter of Charles II. by Lady Shannon. His only child, Stuarta Walburg Howard, alienated the house at Turnham Green, which had belonged to her father, to Sir John Chardin.

On the wall of the churchyard is the following singular inscription:—"This wall was made at the charges of the Right Honourable and trulie pious Lorde Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford,⁸³ oute of true zeal and care for the keeping of this churchyard, and the wardrobe of Goddes Saintes, whose bodies lay therein buried, from violateing

80.—See p. 43.

81.—Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. v. p. 11.

82.—Bowack says, he was secretary to the Marquis de Rovigny, Ambassador from the King of France to Oliver Cromwell. *Antiq. Middlesex*, p. 42.

83.—This is a mistake. There was no Duke of Bedford of this family till 1694.

by swine and other prophanation ; so witnesseth William Walker, v. A.D. 1625."

In the churchyard are, among many others of less note, the monuments of William Hogarth, Esq. (1764);⁸⁴ John Townley, Esq., of Townley, in the county of Lancaster (1782) ; William Rose, LL.D. (1786).⁸⁵

The following epitaph, in memory of John Ayton Thomson, a youth of fifteen, was written by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq.:—

" If in the morn of life each winning grace,
 " The converse sweet, the mind-illumin'd face,
 " The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
 " And mild affections streaming from the heart ;
 " If these, lov'd youth, could check th' hand of fate,
 " Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
 " But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh ;
 " Thy death is virtue wafted to the sky.
 " Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
 " The sire remembers, and the mother weeps ;
 " Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
 " And here, sad task, inscribes it on thy tomb.

" A. MURPHY."

In 1349 John de Bray had a licence to give half an acre of land to enlarge the churchyard.⁸⁶

The church of Chiswick is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are ordinaries of the place, it being exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction.

In the survey before mentioned,⁸⁷ of the churches and manors belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (taken about the year 1245), the inquisition relating to this parish says, that the church of Sutton (meaning, I suppose, Chiswick) was in the demesne of the canons, who received from it ten shillings per annum by the hands of the lessee: it paid also thirteen pence under the

84.—See his epitaph, p. 46.

85.—See his epitaph, p. 48.

86.—Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 588.

87.—See Note 22.

name of synodals. The lessee collected the Peter's pence, which he received to his own use: the glebe land belonging to the church was $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable, and one of meadow; all freeland.⁸⁸ The church had also a third part of the tithes, both great and small, of the demesnes, and of the treasurer's demesnes; and all the tithes of both townships, except those of hay.⁸⁹ In the reign of Henry III. the Dean and Chapter, out of respect, it seems, to Gualo, the Pope's Legate, granted a lease of the rectory of Chiswick to Tholomeus Romanus for three marks per annum.⁹⁰ In 1327 it was rated at one hundred shillings;⁹¹ in Edward VI.'s time at £40.⁹² It appears by the survey of 1649, that the parsonage of Chiswick was then on lease to John Edgar, at £4 10s. per annum, and that it was valued at £55 4s. per annum over and above the reserved rent.⁹³ Another survey, taken in 1650, values the rectory at £100; it was then in the occupation of Mr. Chaloner Chute.⁹⁴ The rectory is now leased, with the manor of Sutton Court, the reserved rent of both together being £43 per annum.

At a visitation of the church of Chiswick, in 1252, it appeared that the vicar received all the altarage,⁹⁵ and had a glebe of twelve acres of arable, and one of meadow, besides which he was paid a mark of silver annually by the chamberlain.⁹⁶ At the visitation in 1458,⁹⁷ the vicar's glebe was computed at twenty acres,

88.—*Terræ liberæ*, i.e., free from all taxes.

89.—Reg. D. and Cap. Lib. L. f. 82. b.

90.—Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 787.

91.—Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

92.—Chantry Roll, Augmentation office.

93.—Parliament Surveys. Lamb. MSS. Lib.

94.—Ibid.

95.—Decreed by the Court of Exchequer, 21 Eliz., to comprehend all small tithes.

96.—Reg. Dec. and Cap. lib. L. f. 13^v b.

97.—See a thin book of Visitations of Churches, among the archives of St. Paul's Cathedral.

which he enjoyed for the purpose of finding a boy (for the choir) to assist in divine service. In the King's books this vicarage is valued at £9 18s. 4d. per annum; in the survey of 1649, at £53 18s.; in that of 1650, at £58; in the latter survey is mentioned a glebe of twenty acres and a half. Patrick Seamer was then vicar, having been presented by the Parliament after the sequestration of Mr. Packington.⁹⁸

James Thompson, who was presented to the vicarage of Chiswick, November 4th, 1658, by William Steele and others,⁹⁹ procured an allowance of sixty pounds per annum out of the impropriated tithes, April 27th, 1660.¹⁰⁰ Thomas Elborowe, who was collated to this vicarage in 1662,¹⁰¹ published an exposition of the common prayer, in two books.¹⁰² He was an intimate friend of John Barwick, who was made dean of St. Paul's by Charles II. for his active loyalty and sufferings during the Civil War. Dr. Barwick, in the latter part of his life, frequently retired to his friend's house at Chiswick.¹⁰³

The present vicar is the Rev. John Prettyman, M.A., who was collated in 1809.

The earliest parish register that is now extant begins in 1678.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1680—1689	53 4-10ths	62 3-10ths
1730—1739	76 5-Sths	108 8-10ths
1780—1784	96 2-5ths	116 3-5ths
1784—1789	104 2-5ths	123 1-5th
1790—1799	97	99 2-3rds
1800—1807	96 1-Sth	93 5-Sths

98.—Parliamentary Surveys.

99.—Minutes of the Commissioners' proceedings, Lambeth Library, vol. xix. pp. 137-138. Thompson was presented again, November 19th, by the trustees for plundered ministers; vol. xxxv. p. 144.

100.—Ibid. vol. xxiii. p. 331.

101.—Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 589.

102.—Life of Dr. Barwick, p. 333, in the notes.

103.—Ibid. p. 333.

The population of this place appears to have increased in a proportion of almost two to one between 1680 and 1780, but to have been stationary or rather declining since. The principal increase of buildings was at Turnham Green ; in 1793, the number of houses was 426, of which 163 were in Chiswick, 168 at Turnham Green, 4 at Stanford Brook, 11 at Little Sutton, and 80 at Strand-on-the-Green. In the year 1801 there were 556 houses¹⁰⁴ in the parish of Chiswick, which, I am informed, very nearly corresponds with the present number.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER.

“Sir Stephen Fox, Kat., and Christian Hope, were married by licence, July 11th, 1703.” Sir Stephen Fox laid the foundation of his future eminence by his loyal and active services to King Charles II. during his exile.¹⁰⁵ He was elected a member of the first Parliament which was called after the Restoration, and continued to sit in the House of Commons with very little intermission till the day of his death, having been twice one of the representatives for the City of Westminster.¹⁰⁶ He was paymaster-general of the forces to Charles II., and sat as one of the lords of the treasury during the greater part of his reign, and that of King William III. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by James II., but became so obnoxious to that monarch by his opposition to his measures, that he was one of those excepted by name, when, at the time of a threatened invasion, a general pardon was promised to those who had acted against

104.—In the abstract of the population of England, printed by order of the House of Commons, where the inhabited and the uninhabited houses are distinctly stated, they are set down as 556 inhabited houses and 33 uninhabited ; but I am informed that the persons who made this return, meant 556 as the total number, of which 33 were uninhabited.

105.—Collins' *Peerage*, edit. 1756, vol. v. pp. 390-391.

106.—*Ibid.*, pp. 394-395.

him.¹⁰⁷ In the year 1685 Sir Stephen Fox purchased a copyhold estate at Chiswick,¹⁰⁸ and built a villa, which he made his principal residence after he had retired from public business. King William was so pleased with it that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, upon his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine; I could live here five days." This, it seems, was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation, and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except Lord Exeter's at Burleigh.¹⁰⁹ Sir Stephen Fox's house at Chiswick was inherited, according to the custom of the manor, by his youngest son Henry, who alienated it to Spencer Lord Wilmington, in 1728;¹¹⁰ from him it descended to James, Earl of Northampton, in 1744. Charlotte, Lady Ferrers, the Earl's youngest daughter, was admitted to it in 1755. It was sold by her husband, the late Marquis Townshend, to the late Earl of Morton, and is now the property and residence of Lady Mary Coke.

Christian Hope, whose marriage with Sir Stephen Fox is recorded in the entry here quoted, was his second wife, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope, of Nasely, in the county of Lincoln: there was a considerable disproportion in their ages, Sir Stephen being in his seventy-sixth year. He had issue by her, Stephen, (afterwards Earl of Ilchester), baptized at Chiswick, September 17, 1704; Henry, afterwards Lord Holland (a distinguished political character in the last reign, and father of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox), baptized at Chiswick, October 15, 1705; Christian, his twin sister (who died in her infancy by an acci-

107.—Collins' Peerage, vol. v. p. 394.

108.—Court Rolls of the manor of Sutton.

109.—Tour through England, 1738, vol. ii. p. 202.

110.—Court Rolls of Sutton.

dental fall), baptized the same day; and Charlotte (afterwards married to the Hon. Edward Digby), baptized at the same place, May 9, 1707.

“Sir Stephen Fox carried away to Farley, in Wiltshire, Nov. 5, 1716.” His father was of Farley, which was the family burial place: Sir Stephen rebuilt the church there, and founded an hospital and a school.

“Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleaveland, buried Oct. 13, 1709.” The Duchess was buried in the church, her funeral being attended by the Dukes of Ormond and Hamilton, the Earls of Essex, Grant-ham, and Lifford, and Lord Berkeley, of Stratton.¹¹¹ She was daughter of William Viscount Grandison, and wife of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, a well-known beauty in the Court of Charles II., and one of his most distinguished favourites. In the year 1670 he created her Duchess of Cleveland, with limitation to her son, Charles Fitzroy, and his heirs male: the title became extinct in 1773. The Duke of Cleveland's name appears among the inhabitants of Chiswick in 1723.

“Sir John Chardin, buried December 29, 1712.” Sir John Chardin was born at Paris in 1643, being the son of a jeweller. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz he left France, and with many other refugees sought an asylum in this kingdom in the year 1685.¹¹² His travels, which have been translated into English, Flemish, and German, are much esteemed as abounding with credible narratives and exhibiting a just picture of the manners and customs of Persia and other Oriental countries. The only inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey is—SIR JOHN CHARDIN—*Nomen sibi fecit eundo*: there is no memorial to him at Chiswick. He lived in a house at Turnham Green,

111.—Tatler, new edition, vol. ii. p 171.

112.—Northouck's Dictionary.

which belonged to James Howard, Esq., nephew of James, Earl of Suffolk; it was sold after Sir John Chardin's death to Thomas Lutwyche, Esq., and was, in 1762, the property of George Tuffnel, Esq.¹¹³

"Mary, Countess of Fauconberg, buried March 24, 1713." This celebrated lady was third daughter of Oliver Cromwell; she was married at Hampton Court, November 19th, 1657.¹¹⁴ In person she is said to have been handsome, yet at the same time to have resembled her father: in the decline of life she is said to have been pale and sickly; but this differs from the account given of her by J. Macky, author of *A Journey through England*, which, although the dedication bears date in 1724, must have been written, or at least made, before 1713. Speaking of Sutton Court,¹¹⁵ the seat of the then late Earl of Falconberg, he says: "I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the eldest" (this is a mistake, she was the third) "daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay, though of a great age."¹¹⁶ After seeing all hopes of the sovereignty continuing in her own family cut off by the death of her father, Lady Falconberg is said to have exerted all her endeavours for the restoration of monarchy; she bore the character of

113.—Court rolls of Sutton.

114.—Nov. 19. "Married at Hampton Court, the Lady Mary Cromwell to the most noble Lord Falconbridge, in the presence of their highnesses and many noble personages" *Public Intelligencer*, Nov. 16-23, 1657.

115.—In 1708 the Countess of Falconberg was rated in the parish books for Sutton Court. Sir Thomas Frankland appears to have lived at the same time at Little Sutton. After Lady Falconberg's death, Sir Thomas Frankland was admitted to a house and premises late her property. In 1727, previously to Lord Burlington's purchase, Thomas Fowler, Lord Falconberg (nephew of the Viscount then lately deceased, and great nephew of Thomas Earl of Falconberg), Rowland Bellasys, and Oliver Cromwell (youngest son of Henry, only son of Henry Cromwell, who was younger brother of the late Countess, and her heir according to the custom of the manor), were all admitted to premises in Chiswick, and all surrendered to the Earl of Burlington. See Court rolls of Sutton.

116.—Macky's *Journey Through England*, vol. i., p. 86.

a pious, worthy woman, and constantly attended divine service at the Parish Church at Chiswick.¹¹⁷

"Aug. 31, 1716, Mrs. Anne Bathurst, an infant daughter of the Rt. Honble. Lord Bathurst, buried.' It appears by this and other entries that the celebrated Allen, Lord Bathurst, and his father, Sir Benjamin, resided occasionally at Chiswick.

"Adam Cardonnel, Esq., buried Mar. 3, 1718-9." He was secretary to the great Duke of Marlborough; several of Cardonnel's letters are printed in the Duke's Life.

"Henry, son of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Bart., and the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth, his wife, born Oct. 27, baptized Nov. 3, 1723." Lady Elizabeth was daughter of Charles Earl of Burlington. Sir Henry Bedingfield was engaged in an epistolary dispute with the celebrated Archibald Bower,¹¹⁸ which discovered Bower's connection with the Jesuits, and led to a detection of his impostures by Dr. Douglas, the late Bishop of Salisbury.

"Charles, son of John and Sarah Holland, baptized April 3, 1733." John Holland was a baker of Chiswick; his son Charles was bound apprentice to a turpentine merchant, but having a strong inclination to the stage, and having met with much approbation for the display of his theatrical talents in some private circles, he applied to Garrick, who gave him good encouragement and good advice. By his persuasion he punctually fulfilled his engagement with his master, at the expiration of which, finding his passion for the theatre not abated, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane in the year 1754, in the character of Oroonoko, under the auspices of the manager, to whom he was much attached, and who continued his friendship towards him till his death.

117.—Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwells*, vol. i., p. 148.

118.—See *Gent. Mag.*, 1756.

Holland met with much applause, and continued to rise in reputation as an actor till his death : he was cut off by the small-pox in the 36th year of his age, December 7th, 1769. About three years before his death he became joint manager of the theatre at Bristol with Powell. He distinguished himself principally in the character of Richard III., Hamlet, Pierre, Timur in "Zingis," and Manley in "The Plain Dealer." He was buried in the church-yard at Chiswick, on the 15th of December, his funeral being attended by most of the performers belonging to the theatre:¹¹⁹ the following inscription is placed on his tomb :—"In a vault under this tomb lieth the body of Mr. Charles Holland, late of Drury Lane Theatre, of whose character and abilities David Garrick, Esq., has given testimony on a monument erected to his memory in the chancel of this church, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire." The monument here alluded to is on the north wall of the chancel ; a bust of Mr. Holland, in white marble, is placed over a tablet inscribed with the following epitaph :—

"If *talents* to make entertainment instruction, to support the credit of the stage by just and manly action ; if to adorn society by *virtues* which would honour any rank and profession, deserve remembrance, let *him* with whom these *talents* were long exerted, to whom these *virtues* were well known, and by whom the loss of them will be long lamented, bear testimony to the worth and abilities of his departed friend, CHARLES HOLLAND, who was born March 12, 1733 ; died December 7, 1769, and was buried near this place.

"D. GARRICK."

119.—The above facts relating to Holland are taken from an account of him, which is esteemed very accurate, and was published in the Gentleman's Magazine soon after his death.

"William Kent, Esq., from London, buried in a vault in the chancel, Ap. 17, 1748." Kent was both a painter and an architect; in the former capacity he acquired but little credit; as an architect he was more successful, and he is well known also as the inventor of the modern improvements in gardening: he died at the age of 64, in the house of his patron, Lord Burlington, in Piccadilly.¹²⁰

"James Ralph, Esq., buried Jan. 31, 1762." Mr. Ralph, who is well known as a political and historical writer, was first settled in America; he came over to England in the beginning of George II.'s reign, in company with Doctor Franklin, with whom he lived in habits of great intimacy. His first attempt to establish a literary reputation was by writing for the stage, in which he seems to have mistaken the bent of his genius, for he produced a tragedy, comedy, opera, and farce, with very little success; he published some poems also, which were much ridiculed in the *Dunciad*, particularly one entitled *Night*, which is alluded to in the following lines:—

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,

"Making *Night* hideous; answer him, ye owls. "

However destitute of merit Ralph's poetry might be, Pope seems to have been unjustly severe when he treats him as an illiterate scribbler; his political tracts were in their day in great request, and his History of England, commencing at the Restoration, is still held in considerable esteem. He was much in the confidence of Frederick Prince of Wales, by whose death he lost all his expectation of preferment. Mr. Ralph resided in the prebendal part of the College of Chiswick, which he rented of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: he died of the gout on the 24th of January, 1762, and his only

120.—Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv

daughter soon afterwards fell a victim to the same disorder.¹²¹

“William Hogarth, Esq., buried Nov. 2, 1764.” This celebrated painter, whose works and life are too well known to be enlarged on here, about the year 1750 purchased a house at Chiswick, where, during the remainder of his life, he generally spent the greater part of the summer. He was buried in the churchyard; on his monument is the following inscription:—“Here lies the body of William Hogarth, Esq., who died Oct. 26, 1764, aged 67 years.”

“Farewell, great painter of mankind!

“Who reach’d the noblest point of art;

“Whose pictur’d morals charm the mind,

“And through the eye correct the heart.

“If *genius* fire thee, reader, stay;

“If *Nature* touch thee, drop a tear;

“If neither move thee, turn away,

“For *Hogarth’s* honoured dust lies here.

“D. GARRICK.”

The following epitaph, written upon Hogarth by Dr. Johnson, is printed in Mrs. Piozzi’s *Anecdotes*:—

“The hand of him here torpid lies,

That drew th’ essential form of grace;

Here clos’d in death th’ attentive eyes,

“That saw the manners in the face.”

“Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried in a vault in the chancel, Oct. 6, 1770.” Sir Thomas Robinson was ambassador to Vienna, and in the year 1754 was appointed secretary of state. He was created Lord Grantham by his present Majesty in 1761.

“The Rt. Honble. Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried July 27, 1786.” The late Lord Grantham was born at Vienna while his father was ambassador there; he himself was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to

121.—*Biograph. Dramatica*, whence most of the facts above-mentioned are collected.

the Court of Spain in 1771, where he continued till the breaking out of the war in 1779. In 1781 he was appointed first lord of the board of trade and plantations; and in 1782, secretary of state for the foreign department. He died at his seat on Putney Common, in the 48th year of his age.



T. MORELL, S.T.P. S.S.A.

“The Rev. Thomas Morell, D.D., buried Feb. 27, 1784.” Dr. Morell was educated at Eton, and at King’s College, Cambridge. He was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and is known as the editor of several Greek plays, and of the later editions of Ainsworth’s Dictionary, and of Hederic’s

Lexicon; he published also some translations from Greek plays, composed the words of several oratorios, and was one of the earliest writers in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.¹²² Dr. Morell lived at Turnham Green; and was in habits of great intimacy with Hogarth, whom he is said to have assisted in writing his *Analysis of Beauty*; there is a portrait of him, by his friend, which is engraved. The manner of accenting Morell's name being undecided, it was pronounced sometimes Morell, and sometimes Morèll, which caused one of his friends to address him with the following extempore *jeu d'esprit*:—

“Sive tu mavis Morèlus vocari sive Morellus.”

Dr. Morell married a daughter of Henry Barker, Esq., of Chiswick. He published, besides the works in this page, an edition of Spencer's works; *Theophanes and Philalethes*, or a summary of the controversy occasioned by a book called the *Medical Philosopher's Poems on Divine Subjects*, partly translated from Vida and partly original; *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos*; a Life of Dr. Littleton prefixed to his works; an edition of *Locke on the Understanding*, with notes, and several sermons, besides other works not enumerated in Harwood's *Alumni Etonenses*, whence these notices are taken. Dr. Morell preached the Botanical Lecture for several years at Shoreditch Church.*

“William Rose, buried July 11, 1786.” Dr. Rose, a man of amiable manners, and much esteemed in the literary world, had been for about 30 years an inhabitant of this parish, where he kept an academy. He was author of a well-known translation of Sallust, and editor of several useful compilations in Latin, French, and

122.—Biograph. Dramatica,

*This paragraph is from the Supplement to Lysons.

English : his able criticisms greatly contributed towards establishing the credit of the *Monthly Review*, in which he was one of the earliest writers. Dr. Rose was born in the county of Aberdeen ; he died the 4th of July, 1786, aged 67. The following lines to his memory, written by Arthur Murphy, Esq., are inscribed upon his tomb :—

“ Whoe’er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
 “ The hallow’d mould where Rose reclines his head ;
 “ Ah ! let not folly one kind tear deny,
 “ But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
 “ His, the gay wit that fond affection drew ;
 “ Oft heard, and oft admired, yet ever new ;
 “ The heart that melted at another’s grief ;
 “ The hand in secret that bestow’d relief ;
 “ Science untinctured with the pride of schools,
 “ And native goodness free from formal rules ;
 “ With zeal through life he toil’d in learning’s cause,
 “ But more, fair Virtue, to promote thy laws ;
 “ His every action sought the noblest end ;
 “ The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 “ Perhaps, e’en now, from yonder realms of day,
 “ To his lov’d relatives he sends a ray ;
 “ Pleas’d to behold affections like his own,
 “ With filial duty raise this votive stone.”

“ Ralph Griffiths, Esq., aged 83 years, buried Oct. 5, 1803.” Ralph Griffiths, LL.D., was the original editor of the *Monthly Review*, which he conducted with merited success (latterly with the assistance of his son) during a period of 54 years.

“ The noble George, Earl of Macartney, aged 69 years, buried April 9th, 1806.” This noble peer,¹²³ who during a space of nearly thirty years had filled various diplomatic situations, was appointed in 1792 ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of China : an account of the embassy was published in 1797 by Sir George Staunton. The Earl of Macartney died at Corney House, in this parish, on

123.—He was created a Baron of Ireland in 1776, advanced to an Earldom in 1792, and created an English peer in 1796 ; his titles became extinct at his death.

the 31st of March, 1806; and was buried in the churchyard at Chiswick, where is the following inscription to his memory :—"Sacred to the memory of the R. H. George, Earl of Macartney, Privy Counsellor, Knight of the honourable order of the Bath, &c., a nobleman endowed by nature with most extraordinary talents, which he cultivated with a degree of assiduity and perseverance hardly ever equalled. The greatest part of his life was devoted to public service: he filled a variety of high and important situations in different parts of the world, with the most unsullied honour, the strictest integrity, good credit and advantage to his King and country. His private virtues were such as to demand universal esteem and admiration. His liberality and generosity were unbounded. His superior knowledge, sweetness of temper, amenity of disposition, and lively entertaining conversation, rendered him the delight of his friends and ornament of society. He was born on the 4th of June, 1737, and died on the 31st of March, 1806."

The following inscription for a cenotaph to be erected to the memory of the Earl of Macartney, in Lissanoure Church, in the county of Antrim, by his niece and sole heir, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, was written by the late Rev. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell :—"P.M.S. Georgii Comitiss de Macartney, Vice-Comitiss de Dervock; Baronis de Lissanoure et Parkhurst; a rege Sarmatiæ (ipse dum regno stabat incolumis) Equestri Ordine Aquilæ Argenteæ; necnon apud suos, Ordine Balnei honoratissimo donati, Britanniarum Regis e consiliis, &c. Illum ad Ladogæ paludem, illum ad occidentales Cycladas, illum in sacrati Gangi-Peninsula, illum in Imperii Jovis Ammonis finibus. Quid plura? illum inter extremas seras, cæteris mortalibus jam tum non divisos, pro Rege, pro

patriâ, pro totius orbis emolumento, strenue, pie, graviter, se gerentem, sua ipsius admirata est ætas, mirantes commemorabunt posterî. Tali tantoque viro post indefessos labores, urbe Londini mortuo, suburbanis sepulto, Elizabetha Hume consanguinitate neptis, amore et adoptione filia, hoc cenotaphium P.C.! vixit ann. LXIX. decessit, &c.”*

“The Hon. Thos. Walpole, aged 75 years, second son of Horatio, first Lord Walpole of Wolterton, buried March 29, 1803.”†

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register :—“Eliz. West, buried in her 100th year, Jan. 1, 1758.” “Richd. Gordon, poor, aged 100 years, buried May 19, 1780.” Dorothy Linton, who was buried August 19th, 1728, was said to have been 105 years of age.¹²⁴ “John Huntsley, aged 99, buried Mar. 19th, 1802.” Christopher Strickland, Esq., is said to have died at Chiswick, April 10th, 1782, aged 102.¹²⁵

Dr. Arthur Duck, buried at Chiswick in May, 1649 (which was before the parish register commences), was a native of Devonshire, and a fellow of All Souls' College. He sat in the Parliament of 1640, and adhered to the Royal party; was esteemed an excellent civilian, and was sent for by Charles I. to Newport in the Isle of Wight, to assist him in the treaty with the Parliamentary Commissioners. Dr. Duck wrote the Life of Archbishop Chichele, and a Treatise on the Civil Law.¹²⁶

ANCIENT INVENTORIES OF THE GOODS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

Among the archives of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, are two inventories of the goods and

*Supplement to Lyson's Environs.

†Ibid.

124.—Historical Register.

125.—Gent. Mag.

126 —Wood's Athen. Oxon., vol. ii.

ornaments belonging to the church of Chiswick; the first bearing date 1252, may be thus translated:—

“A good and sufficient missal sent from the treasury at St. Paul’s. It. two sufficient gradales;¹²⁷ — a tropery¹²⁸ in good condition except that it wants binding; an old legend,¹²⁹ with masses inserted in various places, for the use of the monks; an antiphoner¹³⁰ in good condition, with the notes properly marked; a good and sufficient psalter. Item, there is no manual. It. a silver chalice, small, and of little value; a chesible¹³¹ of red velvet,¹³² with a handsome orfray,¹³³ a cope,¹³⁴ entire and well ornamented; another cope with a white chesible, thin and torn; two maniples,¹³⁵ and a stole;¹³⁶ three corporasses;¹³⁷ five conse-

127.—*Gradalia*; so called from the gradales which were sung after the epistle. See in Gutch’s Collectan. Curios. vol. ii., p. 168, an Account of Books, Vestments, and Utensils used in Churches before the Reformation, by the Rev. John Lewis.

128.—*Tropium*—a tropery was a book of sequences. Ibid. p. 169. Du Cange defines *tropus*—*versus qui præcipuè festis cantatur ante introitum*.

129.—*Lecconarium*—Mr. Lewis calls the Book of Lessons read at Matins—the legend; these lessons were sometimes taken out of the scriptures, and sometimes out of the sermons and homilies of the fathers, or the lives of the Saints.

130.—*Antiphonarium*—A book containing antiphones, or anthems.

131.—*Casula*—Mr. Lewis calls this a chesible; it differed from the principal vestment or cope by being shorter, and open on each side; on the fore and hind part of it was a large cross.

132.—*Sametum*.

133.—A rich border or fringe to a garment, worked for the most part with gold and silver, called an orfray, or orfroy; in Latin, sometimes *orfrea*, and sometimes *aurifrigium*.

134.—Or principal vestment, made close on both sides, and open only at top and bottom, generally of very rich materials. See Lewis’s account as above.

135.—The maniple was a strip of linen or silk, embroidered with crosses, and fringed at one end, which the priest wore round his left arm. See Lewis’s account as above.

136.—A broad piece of white linen, or of silk, fringed at both ends, and sometimes embroidered with crosses, worn by the priest about his neck, and hanging down sometimes below his knees. Ibid.

137.—*Corporalia*—So called because they covered the wafer, i.e., according to the Roman Catholic tenets, the body of our Saviour.

crated altar cloths¹³⁸ in good condition, one of them ornamented with silk; a silk cloth of arest,¹³⁹ in good condition, given to the church by one of the parishioners; an old chrismatory;¹⁴⁰ a good and sufficient banner. Item, there is no pix wherein to place the consecrated host. It. two brass candlesticks, and two of tin, and four tin vials.—The font much out of repair, and without a lock.¹⁴¹ The chancel out of repair, and the roof decaying. It. there is no collection for lights except a halfpenny from each house for the paschall-taper; it is ordered that a like collection be made for the rood-light.¹⁴² It. John Belemeis (then Prebend of Chiswick) has half a mark towards the repairs of the chancel, left by Alexander the late treasurer. It. the church has not been dedicated.”¹⁴³

In the other inquisition of the state of Chiswick Church, dated 1458, there is mentioned amongst the ornaments, a tablet of alabaster¹⁴⁴ over the great altar, representing the death of our Saviour; in the nave, two paintings representing the Last Judgment, and the Five Joys

138.—*Palle altarii benedictæ.*

139.—Du Cange gives some instances of cloth of arest occurring in records, but does not define it; perhaps the same as arras, so called from a town in Artois.

140.—A vessel for the consecrated oil.

141.—The fonts had generally a lock and key to prevent the water from being stolen by the common people, who imagined it to have a mystic virtue for curing diseases.

142.—*Rotella.*—The only definition of this word in the Glossaries, is a little wheel, as a diminutive from *rota*. But as Du Cange defines *rodella idem quod rotella*, we may suppose that the latter was used also for the former, in which case it may be derived from *roda*, a word made from the Saxon *rode*—the rood, or holy cross. Indeed the sense here, and in the surveys of the other churches, in most of which it occurs, will allow of no other definition. It is well known that collections for the paschall and rood-light were made in almost every parish before the Reformation.

143.—Before the ensuing inquisition was taken, it had been dedicated to St. Nicholas.

144.—*Tabula de alabastro*—*Tabula* is said to mean sometimes a solid tablet, adorned with sculpture, and fastened to the altar. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis.*

of the Virgin Mary; a vest of green silk with flowers of gold, and white birds; another vest of red silk with golden lions; a third vest of red *bawdekyn*,¹⁴⁵ with flowers of gold, being the gift of William Dolman; a vest of black sattin, having orfrays of green silk with white lilies; a green vest of "*brod alysaunder*"¹⁴⁶, with white roses; and two frontals.¹⁴⁷ The chancel was represented as in very bad condition, and the charges of repairing it estimated at twenty marks. Complaint was made of "22 elmys loppid and pollyd" near the road of the procession.

It appears by the following entries in the churchwarden's books at Chiswick, that the rates were formerly collected in the same manner as at Brentford.

WHITSUN GAMES.

	£	s.	d.
" 1622.—Cleared at Whitsuntide	5	0	0
" Paid for making a new payre of pigeing holes	0	2	6"

A charity school was established in this parish by subscription in the year 1707. Lady Capel, by her will, bearing date 1719, endowed it with a share of an estate, which share then produced £8 per annum, and is now increased to £37 10s. Various benefactions¹⁴⁸ have formed a stock, which now amounts to £750 in the three per cents; with the interest of this, aided by an annual subscription and a charity sermon, twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls, are educated, and the

145.—The richest kind of silk, wrought with tissue of gold, called sometimes baldakin, or baldachin, because (as Du Cange says) brought from Baldaco or Babylon. Minsheus says, *Bawdekin quia a meretricibus inventus*. Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis.

146.—Probably a species of cloth brought from Alexandria.

147.—*Frontella*, a cloth to hang under the tapers. Lewis.

148.—The sum of £200 was bequeathed, in 1768, by the relict of Robert Elwes, Esq., who left £100 also to be distributed among the poor.

greater part of them clothed. The boys are taught in a vestry room in the churchyard; and the girls in a schoolroom erected for that purpose by a subscription set on foot in 1792, by Mr. Trebeck, who was then vicar.

Some almshouses were built by the parish at Strand-on-the-Green in the year 1725, and a workhouse at Turnham Green the same year.

A picture of David, playing on the harp, by Zoffanii, who resides in this parish at Strand-on-the-Green, has been put up in the church. The artist has introduced a boy pointing to the Seventh Commandment.*

* Supplement to Lysons' Environs.

NOTE ON THE WHITSUN GAMES.

With regard to Lysons' remark on the preceding page relative to the mode of collecting the rates, the following passage, taken from his account of the parish of Brentford, will be of interest, as explanatory of the "Whitsun Games." It is evident that formerly parish administration was supported by voluntary contributions, instead of having resort to the forcible levying of rates, in accordance with our modern practice.

"It appears that the parish rates at this period were chiefly raised by profits accruing from the celebration of public sports and diversions, at

stated times of the year, particularly at Whitsuntide. At a vestry, held at Brantford, in 1621, several articles were agreed upon with regard to the management of the parish stock by the chapel wardens. The preamble states 'that the inhabitants had for many years been accustomed to have meetings at Whitsontide, in their church house and other places there, in friendly manner, to eat and drink together, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly society might be maintained; and also a common stock raised for the repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, placing poor children in service, and defraying other charges'; which stock, not having been properly applied, it was ordered that a particular account should be given from year to year of their gains at those times, and the manner of the expenditure."



The Earl of Pembroke and the Chiswick Watch.

The following account from a news letter, dated 1680, of a disturbance upon Turnham Green more than two hundred years ago, is a curious illustration of the state of society at that period, and of the method of circulating news. How inadequate were the police arrangements in the time of King Charles II. is only too evident by the ease with which the chief offender escaped from custody immediately after the commission of the offence merely by the interference of another nobleman. It does not appear that any steps were taken to punish the earl, or any one else for this murder. Phillip, seventh Earl of Pembroke, was the eldest son of Phillip, the fifth earl, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Villiers, Bart., of Brocksby, in Leicestershire, who was eldest brother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of King James I., who was, as our readers will remember, assassinated by Felton. Phillip Herbert succeeded his elder and half-brother in 1674, on the latter's death unmarried. He himself was baptised, in 1652, so that at the time of the incident he was about twenty-eight. He married, 20th of May, 1675, Henrietta de Querouaille, youngest sister to the notorious Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the mistresses of Charles II. He died 29th August, 1683, at the early age of thirty-one, and was

succeeded by his distinguished brother Thomas, the eighth earl, who was Ambassador to the States General and Lord High Admiral of England.

We reprint this curious news letter verbatim :—

“GREAT AND BLOODY NEWS

“FROM

“TURNHAM GREEN,

“OR A

“RELATION OF A SHARP ENCOUNTER,

“Between the Earl of Pembroke and his Company, with the Constable and Watch belonging to the Parish of Chiswick, on the 18th instant. [August, 1680]

“In which conflict one *Mr. Smeeth*, a gentleman, and one *Mr. Halfpenny*, a constable of the said Parish, were Mortally Wounded, of which wounds the former within a short time after died, and the latter's recovery dispaired of ; as also of his lordship's being knocked down, and taken prisoner by *Mr. Smeeth* aforesaid, after he had received his Death's Wound ; with several other remarkable Circumstances that happened in and after the Dispute.

“So much does Barbarous Inhumanity abound in this most wicked Age, that Outrages grows frequent, that no man is assured of his safety, Cruelties being acted for Diversion, and Murthers made sport of, to please the Fancies of such Desperadoes, as in their high-flown Bravery, would make, or at least show themselves, dreadful to the World by being dy'd in Blood of Innocents and bedewing of the Earth with Widdows' and Orphans' tears ; but sure it is Heaven's Indignation will not silent ever, but wrath Divine break forth in fearful Ruine on the Guilty Heads of such who take delight to injure and destroy their fellow Creatures, whom God has stamped with the same image, and indued

with Souls Rational, and perhaps superiour in worth, unto those whose envy their goodness provoked to destroy them ; how many Murthers have of late Allarrumed this affrighted Land and Bloodsheds, as well in this great Metropolis, as in the Suburbs, and divers other places. How many have fell by wicked impious hands, when they least suspected Death, without giving the least provocation ; and not only so, but dayly Affronts are thrown in the face of Authority by such whom naught but bailful mischiefs please ; whom steaming slaughter only can delight, whilst Violences are their dayly exercises ; for such Iniquities the Land Mourns, against such it was that the Souls under the Altar cried aloud to their Eternal Maker, How long, O Lord God, Holy, Just, and Righteous, will it be ere Thou avenge us on those that dwell upon the earth, and as the Prophet again complaineth, their hands are full of Violence, for certain it is no Crime cries louder than before the Throne of the just God of all the Earth for Vengeance, then causelessly shedding Man's Blood and defacing the Image of himself that he has created to serve him, but that persons nobly Born, and of high extract should disgrace and disparage the Name of true Nobility by such degenerate Barbarities, is much more to be admired since all Heroick Souls (and such should especially lodge in noble Breasts) naturally have an antipathy against unmanly Actions, detesting horrid Murthers and Assaults most foul, still giving Respect to such whose Offices and places by the institution of the Laws demand no less, but much more against Night Revelling, and grand Debaucheries, the which too many of this age are prone unto as may more particularly be observed in this last exploit, which must now be the subject of our Narration, the which is related in its horrid circumstances as followeth :—*Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Mount-*

gomery, with Several other of his Retinue, having been abroad to Dinner at a person of Qualities on Wednesday, being the 18th of this instant August, 1680, where drinking till it was late, and then it is said being somewhat High-flown with Wine, they returned homewards in a Hackney Coach, till at last crossing over *Turnham Green* they were stopped by the Watch, belonging to the Parish of *Chiswick*, the Constable of the said Watch being then with one Mr. *Smeeth* a gentleman belonging to the Court, and one Mr. *Halfpenny* another constable of the said Parish, who just came from *London* with the former Constable, and went to drink at the Cock and Half Moon, who upon notice of a coach being stopped, came out of the House, and coming close up to the side of it, demanded who the persons were, and whether [*sic* for whither] they were designed, not knowing it to be my Lord of Pembroke, nor that they had such dangerous persons to deal withal; but being sharply answered, they made the like Return, whereupon as it is creditably related his Lordship opening the other side of the Coach, came out, and whilst the Parties before mentioned were talking to the rest, nor dreaming of such a fate, he came upon them unawares and with his sword run *Smeeth* first into the belly quite through, the weapon passing out, and then wheeling about, made at *Halfpenny*, and with a pass run him quite through the Body, in on one side and out of the other; and afterwards through the Rist, so furious was he to Destruction bent; and had done greater Mischief had not Mr. *Smeeth* feeling himself wounded, cried out I will not be thus killed like a Dog, and thereupon caught a Staff out of one of the Watchmen's hands, he having none before, and with the same knocked his Lordship down, who then began to cry for Quarter, upon which

his servants came and fell upon him to save him from Blows, which *Smeeth* seeing, said, 'My lord, you have given me my Death's Wound, and I could kill you now, having you thus at my mercy, if I pleased, but that I scorn so foul and base a Deed,' and thereupon seized him as his Prisoner, whilst the rest of his Retinue, which were about six in number, were obliged to submit; several of the Watchmen having broke their staves in defending themselves, and making a stout resistance, after his Lordship was taken, he was by the order of the Constable of the Watch conveyed to the Cock and Half Moon, strongly guarded, for upon the Brunt of the Skirmish all the people in the Green were Allarumed, where they after he was disarmed put him into a chamber, and the Constable went in and discoursed with his Lordship of the heinousness of the Affront and Violence he had done to the King's Watch, at which he seemed little concerned.

"During the Uproar and Tumult, a person of Quality, as it is said, came by, who understanding what was the cause of it was, and how his Lordship was taken, went to visit him, and after a long conference with the Constable of the Watch, his Lordship was suffered to depart unknown to most of the Company; they being given to understand he was asleep, and that none must disturb him, &c. This exploit was done about twelve of the clock in the evening, and after his Lordship was let go, which was about One, it is said he made all speed for *London*, he being gon [*sic*] the Wounded men were looked after, and Chirurgions immediately sent for, who no sooner came, but found the Wounds to be Mortal, one, viz., *Halfpenny*, having bled so excessively that he fainted away; and the other, viz., *Smeeth*, in a short time after died, he being a Man of considerable Estate, and so stout

that it is believed, had he not been surprised at unawares, and unarmed as he was, none could have wronged him either with sword or staff; and a person so far from offering an abuse to any, that he abhor'd the company of such, as he knew to be Guilty of the Same. Mr. *Halfpenny* being carried home, the Chirurgions upon sight of his wound durst not Venture to search the Wound to any deepness, for fear that his lungs should be pierced or some other of his Vital parts; so that they despair of his ever Recovering, and look every day that he will die; there was likewise a third person hurt, viz., a poor Fellow who was lately discharged from a Farmer's Service of that place, but his Wounds were but slight. On Fryday the Crowner and his Jury Sate upon the deceased; but could not agree in giving in their Verdict.

“ FINIS.

“ Printed by D. M., 1680.”



The Prebendal Manor and Mansion House at Chiswick.

The following account of the Prebendal Manor House, which appeared in the *London and Middlesex Notebook*, p. 149, forms the substance of a paper which was read before the Middlesex Archæological Society by the Rev. S. Arnott, vicar of Christ Church, Turnham Green, at the time when the Chiswick Press was removed to London, and the buildings erected on the ground where the Manor House had stood were finally cleared away and the site covered by modern villas.

The Prebendal Manor of Chiswick is, or rather was, the corpus of the Prebend of Chiswick in St. Paul's Cathedral, the manor and estate from which the Prebendary of Chiswick drew his revenue, or, at all events, a part of it. From very early times, probably before the Conquest, certain lands were attached to each of the thirty prebends at St. Paul's, for the maintenance of the person filling the stall. These lands seem to have been under the separate control of the prebendaries, and the rents always separately enjoyed by them. Originally the thirty canons resided in the cathedral precinct, and took part in singing the services or carrying on other duties belonging to the cathedral body; but as years passed on it was thought more agreeable or advantageous to reside elsewhere, and the prebendal estate, especially if there was a manor house on it, would naturally

suggest itself as a residence. Accordingly the Prebendary of Chiswick may probably have resided in his manor house,—it was called the Manor and Mansion House—and may have managed the estate in person, as he had power to do. At all events it can be clearly shown that there existed in early times a manorial residence on the prebendal estate at Chiswick.

This “mansion” stood on the prebendal ground, a little to the east of Chiswick Church, near the river, some seventy feet or more from the eastern corner of a lane leading to the Thames, now called Friesland-row. For reasons which will be shortly given, the place was known in after years in Chiswick as the College House, and as such is referred to in local history. The College House (or the house belonging to the college at Westminster) was, in fact, an adjunct to the Manor and Mansion House of Chiswick, and was built on ground immediately adjoining on the west side, so that the whole formed a block of buildings fronting the river, the Manor and Mansion House lying to the east, and between them the kitchen and offices to serve for both that and the College House.

Now the records at Westminster Abbey, giving, as they do, a distinct record of the erection of the College House, together with a clear and particular account of the various alterations in these buildings, disclose what we are principally concerned to show, viz., the form and appearance of the ancient Manor and Mansion House. Before, however, we can state further what is known of this latter, it seems both necessary and desirable to describe the College House and give its history, even at the risk of repeating what already appears in Faulkner, Lysons, or elsewhere.

In the reign, then, of Queen Elizabeth, Mr., afterwards Dr., Gabriel Goodman was Prebendary

of Chiswick in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and, as such, had the control of the Manor and Mansion House, then still standing on the estate. The same person having become Dean of Westminster, and still retaining the Prebend of Chiswick, conceived the design of utilising the house, which, perhaps, he did not require as a permanent residence, for the benefit of Westminster School.* Accordingly the estate and manor were leased by Goodman, as Prebendary of Chiswick, to William Walter, of Wimbledon, and George Bourden, or Burden, gent., that they might convey them to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to be used for the above-named purpose. This was at the end of the year 1571. The late Dean Stanley kindly gave me permission, in 1875, to inspect the chapter book of the Abbey, and I found, entered under xiiij. December, 1571, et Ao. Eliz. Ræ. xiiiij., that Walter and Bourden might "Grant and sett over unto the Dean and Chapter of this Collegiate Church a lease made unto them by Mr. Gabriell Goodman, Prebendary of the Prebend of Cheswicke, of the manor and mansion house belonging to the same p'bende in Cheswick in the Countie of Middx., with all their interest in and to the same, and that the said Dean and Chapter shall accept the same graunt and assignment to be made by the same William and George."

It further appears from the chapter book that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, having obtained possession by means of the above-named lease of the Manor and Mansion House, proceeded to pull down the kitchen and other parts of the ancient house, and to erect, adjoining thereto, a building suitable for the accom-

*Mr. Loftie, in *Westminster Abbey*, chapter III., speaks of "the great Dean Goodman, a Welshman by birth, whom his successor, Dean Stanley, well describes as 'the real founder of the present establishment.'"

modation of the scholars of Westminster School, whom it was thought desirable to remove from time to time into the country, on account of plague or sickness, or for other reasons. They provided, it is recorded, that the stone or timber of such parts of the ancient house as were pulled down should be used in constructing the new building, which was to be erected westward of the Mansion House, and to be 64 feet 2 inches from east to west, and in breadth from north to south, 20 feet within the walls.* This building was erected accordingly, and contained next to the Mansion House a new kitchen with offices, next to these a dining room for fifty persons, and next to that a schoolroom; over the dining room a large room for the second master, with a door opening into the scholars' chamber over the schoolroom. These buildings were used for a number of years—we are unable to say exactly how many—for school purposes; at length, being no longer required for the scholars, the college building appears to have been let on lease or otherwise disposed of for business purposes, and at length we find it converted into a printing house:† as such it was used by Mr. Whittingham, and adopted as the business premises of the well-known Chiswick Press, until the year 1851, when the presses were removed to London. Subsequently in its decay it became the fate of Dean Goodman's scholastic edifice, to be transformed successively into a lecture hall and a temperance hall, and finally it was, as I said, pulled down in 1875, and decently buried beneath some modern villas. Con-

*When the ground was cleared in 1875, I took the dimensions of the schoolhouse, and found them roughly 65 feet by 19 feet.

†For the engraving of the College House, afterwards used as the Chiswick Press, we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Whittingham, of the present Chiswick Press in Took's Court, Chancery Lane.



THE COLLEGE HOUSE, CHISWICK.

siderable foundations and lower walls, however, must yet remain, and a small portion of the stonework was left by the contractor uncovered in the wall that abuts upon the corner of the lane, but this has since been plastered over.

To return to the Manor and Mansion House, which, with the exception of the western part, still remained standing as before. We find then, that, in accordance with the direction given by the chapter, the old materials, from such part of the Manor House as was pulled down at that time, were used for Dean Goodman's new walls; and when the schoolhouse was demolished, in 1875, many fragments of the old building came to light in the walls of Goodman's schoolhouse, and were preserved by the contractor, who showed much respect for the remains of older date, and, so far as I know, they are still in his possession. Some of the specimens he gave to me, and I have them in my keeping at the present time. They consist of fragments, not only of the original kitchen and offices, but also of the Manor House itself, for when that was finally removed the old materials were still utilised in the new buildings or in the repairs.

Now these fragments and remains show clearly the character of the Manor House, as having stood there from at all events Norman times. They exhibit Norman mouldings, as well as those belonging to the Edwardian and other periods, and clearly prove that the Manor and Mansion House was a building dating from the time of Henry I., or earlier; that it was perhaps originally somewhat similar to the ancient houses to be seen in the streets of Lincoln; it was added to and altered in subsequent times, probably down to a late period. It appears also from the records of the Abbey that it preserved its original character in the time of

Cromwell. The chapter book* informs us that after the western portion was pulled down it still presented a frontage of 72ft. or thereabouts. I was allowed, in 1875, to inspect a document preserved at Westminster, indorsed, "Release of the Ancient Manor House of Chiswicke," an indenture dated in 1649, and witnessing that Sir John Wollaston, Robert Tichborne, Mark Hildesley, and others were concerned to sell, and did sell, the Manor and lands for £1,551 5s 3d., "all that capital Messuage or Mansion House [with] the appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of the ancient house of Chiswicke." This sale took place under the authority of the Act of Parliament abolishing deans, prebends, &c.

Notwithstanding this sale the mansion was not pulled down, but continued in much the same state, except that from age and decay it fell into disrepair.

At length, in 1710, it is described in a petition to Henry, Bishop of London, dated June 14th in that year, as "the old Mancon or Manor House which is now become very ruinous and necessary to be pulled down." The petition recites the history of the buildings put up on the ground, the objects for which they were erected, and their then state and condition, and asks leave to remove the ancient structure, extending, as stated above, about 72 feet along the front.

A "substantial brick" dwelling house (the same that was afterwards occupied by the father of the Miss Berry*) was then erected on the site, 46 feet in length, and so the Manor and Mansion House finally disappeared and has only recently been called to remembrance by the fragments of its carved stone work which were found in the walls of the buildings that

*Chapter book, June 14, 1710.

took its place, or were erected adjoining to it. I could wish we knew more of this, which must have been an interesting house. A pictorial representation of it may possibly exist, and perhaps some day come to light. The local historians do not seem (so far, at least, as I have learned) to have been acquainted with its existence or history.† Nor do they show with any amount of clearness the buildings that were erected alongside or took its place; viz., first, Goodman's School House (date 1572); secondly, the brick house adjoining it at the east end, intended for one of the Prebendaries of Westminster and a master of the school (this is the house occupied for awhile by Dr. Markham, some time Archbishop of York); and, finally, the brick dwelling house tenanted by the Berrys, which took the place of the Norman house about the year 1711. Although we are thus at present ignorant of the exact form and appearance of this ancient house, it is not useless or unimportant to record what we have learned about it.

It is something to know that the short list of early domestic buildings which we possess at present may have added to it this dwelling house, exhibiting clear proof of having been built or repaired while Norman was still the prevailing architectural style. Of this house we know also that it was repaired or added to while other pre-Reformation styles prevailed, and in the time of Cromwell it was described as ancient, and that it remained standing as late as the early part of the eighteenth century.

†See Mr. T. Orne's *Handbook*, 1876, Part I. "I read a paper on this house before the Middlesex Archaeological Society in 1875, which was reported in the *City Press*, and I have a recollection of making a communication on the subject to a writer on Chiswick at that time."

The Battle of Turnham Green.

This episode of the great civil war, in which Prince Rupert was defeated while fighting on behalf of King Charles I., took place on the 12th November, 1642. It was a sequel to the battle of Brentford, and may be considered one of the decisive encounters of this war, since it prevented the advance upon, and possible capture of, London by the Royalists. The following contemporary account, already referred to in Lyson's Account, page 17, and in note 5, appears in Faulkner's *History of Chiswick*, but with many inaccuracies; the present reprint has been collated with a copy of the original pamphlet in the British Museum. The spelling only has been modernized in this transcript. It is noticeable that throughout the pamphlet "Rupert" is written "Robert."

A true and perfect relation of the chief passages in Middlesex: Between the forces of the Malignants and those assembled for the defence of the Kingdome.

London, 1642.

Prince Rupert, with his desperate route of bloudy cavaliers, the vant curryers, or as it were the forlorn hope of these malignant forces, having in vain attempted Windsor Castle, came harassing along these countries, performing all acts of hostility upon the good and faithful subjects of Middlesex, and leaving Harrow-on-the-Hill on his right hand, he came sweeping like a torrent that bears down all before him, to Acton Ward, and from thence sat down with his forces on a plain called Turnham Green, some five or six miles

distant from this honourable city, where part of the Parliament's forces were billeted in the hamlets thereabouts, with the trained bands, having notices of his approach, resolved there to stop his passage and give him a bloody welcome, as he well deserved, into these parts ; drawing therefore into one body, under their several leaders, on Saturday, the twelfth of this present November, they faced him upon the said Turnham Green. The Prince espying these forces coming marching towards him, with their colours flying and drums courageously beating, had no great mind to have meddled with them, not looking to have been fought with so soon, at least not intending it till more of the Malignant forces were come up to him ; but our men, having in view those deadly enemies to God and their country, would not expect any longer, but gallantly gave them the charge in the front ; the ordnance thundering their deathfull shot upon them. The Prince, as he is cunning enough to save himself, opening his ranks wide, the artillery did not so much execution upon them as was desired. The Prince also discharging his ordnance upon us, his being the higher side of the plain, they flew up in the ayre over our quarters, giving, by that means, licence to our soldiers, ere they could again charge them, to come within distance to discharge their muskets, which they did with good aim and expedition, tumbling good store of malignants' horsemen on the ground, that strived to force into the squadrons ; and keeping their ground with good discretion and valour, they charged and discharged like excellent Fire-men upon the enemy, who finding himself so terribly galled with this first salutation, had no great mind to be acquainted with any more such greetings, and rather were willing to defend themselves than offend us till Prince

Rupert, remonstrating to them the disgrace it was for men of valour and performance to be afraid of boys and roundheads, as he termed our soldiers, he with his own troop, and some others that he knew best experienced, charged them with a broad front, into our Front of Foot ; then might you have seen the horses, gored to the heart with our stiff sharp-pointed pikes, fall with their riders under them, yet nevertheless Prince Rupert, charging like a devil rather than a man into our foot-men, made them lustily bestir themselves, when two or three troops of our horse came in on the spur to the relief of the foot, and made the Prince's troops stagger, instead of striving to force through our great body any further they shcocked up close together, fighting as it were in a ring, their other troops and foot companies coming up to their rescues, the medley grew very hot and bloody, so that it was reported in the neighbouring villages, as Branford and Acton, that the day was like to go against us, and that the Prince had taken our ordnance, when indeed there was no such matter, it being but a rumour raised by lying malignants to discourage our party, we standing to it like men, resolved to sacrifice our lives rather than by cowardly non-performance of our duties to betray our country ; knowing that ere long we should have succour from our brethren in London, which upon the notice of this business came with all speed to us, and joining themselves with our forces, which were well wearied with this two or three hours' skirmish, they took upon them the dealing with Prince Rupert, who in this conflict with us had received double our loss, the red regiments, or red-coats, on our part charging them with all fury possible ; there did those courageous and valiant London prentices show themselves to be no boys (as the others in contempt termed them), but resolute and able soldiers, falling

on with excellent discretion and agility, being mindful of the ancient honour, as well as present safety, of that noble and renowned city of which they were members. Traversing their ground and discharging their muskets into the thickest of their adversaries, their pikemen at push with those of the enemy, running those instruments of destruction clean through their bodies, and with their sharp swords making those malignants feel that the London prentices were every whit equal to themselves in courage and the exercise of their arms. The Prince, who without doubt is rather to be held desperate than truly valiant, nothing moved with the loss of his men, which dropped down in heaps, did lay about him like a fury, and though he was shot at a thousand times by our men, not any of them was to purpose, encouraging his horsemen, who were the flower of his garland, not to leave him nor the quarrel, so that with his persuasion they stood to him, though to little purpose, loss upon loss seconding their attempts. Yet they made good the field without appearance of rout or flight, even until the darkness of the evening friendly approached to save them from further destruction; so that fair and softly they retreated from us towards the enclosed grounds on the right side of the Green, where they intended that night to fix their rendezvous, we following them, and giving fire among them, till they were scanty discernable; and so as absolute masters of the field we sat down on the Green, resolving, in the morning as soon as it was light, to give them a breakfast of the same viands that they had been so plentifully feasted with at supper, watching them all the night, lest they should give us the slip ere the morning; all the night there was nothing but drinking, damning, and roaring in their quarters, cursing their destiny,

and the horsemen laying all the blame upon their footmen, calling them cowards, for that they came up no faster, but said that they were afraid of boys and Roundheads ; we in the meantime, after careful setting our sentinels, and laying out our perdues, fell to our prayers, giving God hearty thanks for our deliverance from those cannibals. In the night, the Prince gave three or four alarms to our quarters, as if he wou'd have instantly fallen upon us, but they had no such intentions ; however we stood upon our guard, intending if they came to give them their welcomes with fire and bullets, but they were better advised, and stood all night as well as we upon their defence, thinking we would charge them, which we never intended ; so the night being consumed with much expectation and vigilance, in the morning we took a survey of our last day's business, finding of their men slain on the Green eight hundred and odd persons, most of which appeared to be of good quality by their habits, likely to be so, the loss falling most amongst their horsemen, who were most gentlemen, their footmen scarce ever advancing at all towards us ; we got some four field-pieces also, which they were inforced to leave behind them for haste ; of our side some hundred and twenty fell their country's martyrs, whom burying as well as the season would permit, we stood in arms expecting Prince Rupert's sallying out of the closes upon us. About eight of the clock some of his horsemen began to run along the sides of the hedges, discharging their carbines at our men, who answered them with our musquets. Little stomach it should seem they had this morning to their breakfast, they were so clogged over night with their plentiful supper ; however, about nine o'clock came up some horsemen towards us, but in no just number, for an army

being scarcely good, sufficient parties, with these some of our horsemen encountered, there falling but a few in that skirmish on any side; but the Prince advancing out with some other of his forces, we saluted him with the *bonjour* from our ordnance, which he took in such bad part he had no more mind to pass on any further; but hovering up and down the green, without the reach of our muskets, our red coats, being divers of them London prentices, could scarcely be restrained from falling on those cavaliers; after some shot spent on both sides, but to little damage on our part; the Prince seeing he had taken a wrong matter in hand to deal with us, retired again into his quarters, ever and anon some of his horsemen flurting out to try if they could kill or surprise any of our perdues or sentinels. So the horsemen being as a wall between us and their footmen, kept us from falling on them; indeed the ground being very disadvantageous for us to assault them by reason of the hedges, their footmen retiring by little and little without any noise of drums beating, or their colours furled up, escaped through the country which they coasted over the river into Surrey, whither their horsemen all followed in the night, so that by Monday daylight there was no news at all of them; they are certainly in Surrey, whence it is conjectured they intend for Kent, to join the malignants which Sir Edward Deering is raising there, but we hope we shall still be blessed with victory against these bloodsuckers. The valour of the London prentices being terrible to the cavaliers, whom we hope shortly to root out with all their associates.

FINIS.

London: Printed for John Johnson [of Barbican].

The Vicars of Chiswick.

Owing to the fact that the advowson of Chiswick was impropriated by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, at a very early date, the incumbent of the living occupies the position of vicar, while the rectory has passed into lay hands, the present rector being the Duke of Devonshire.

From a visitation of the church of Chiswick, which is to be printed hereafter with a translation, we know that there was a vicar here in 1256, but his name is not recorded, and the actual catalogue of the vicars does not commence till nearly a century and a half later. A list of the vicars of Chiswick has been compiled by the Rev. George Hennessey, of St. Peter's, Muswell Hill, and forms part of a work which will contain lists of all the beneficed clergy throughout the diocese of London, from the earliest date at which it is possible to recover their names from the records which are extant, to the present time. The registers of the Bishop of London begin in 1306; that is somewhat later than the majority of the other ancient English dioceses, but Mr. Hennessey has not been able to trace any vicar earlier than 1380, though from that time to the present, upwards of five hundred years, the roll of Chiswick clergy may be regarded as fairly complete. The list of Chiswick vicars now printed is that already referred to as compiled by Mr.

Hennessey. Some few further details have been added to the account of the later vicars. Throughout it must be noted that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been patrons of the living.

John, whose surname is unknown, was here in 1380.

Robert de 'Newton exchanged the vicarage with his successor, R. Etton, for the chaplaincy of the chantry for the soul of Ralph le Fever in St. Benet's, Sherehog, Church, London.

Robert Etton, late chaplain of le Fever's chantry, was instituted to Chiswick, 28 October, 1386, but we have no further information about him.

Roger Roburgh, perhaps the immediate successor of Etton, exchanged in 1406 with

William Tonkere or *Tuker*, who was instituted 2 April, 1406 [Pat. roll. 7 Hen. IV. p. 2, m. 41]; his successor,

John Taylour, the date of whose institution is unknown, resigned 9 October, 1416, and was followed by

William Bordall, whose name is variously spelt as Burdale, Berdale, or Brydale, was a priest originally from the diocese of Lincoln, though as the jurisdiction of that bishop in early times extended far south it must not be inferred that he was connected with Lincolnshire. He was instituted 11 October, 1416, and died 15 October, 1435, having held the living just 19 years. It was during his vicariate that the present tower was built, as was recorded by his successor, William Walker, who became vicar 161 years later, and doubtless had good authority for his statement, and by whom Bordall is styled "principal vicar" and the "worthy benefactor." A brass to

the memory of William Bordall formerly existed in this church, but has now disappeared. Every search was made for it in the old church by the present vicar, Mr. Dale, but without result, and the only memorial of it is to be found in Faulkner's *History of Chiswick*. For the illustration of this lost brass we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Miss Dale, who has kindly supplied an enlarged drawing which she prepared from the engraving referred to, that being unfortunately unsuitable for reproduction. Whether it was actually in existence in Faulkner's time is not quite clear. The inscription on this brass was:—"Hic jacet Will'm's Bordall, Principalis Vicarii hujus ecclesiæ & fundator Campanilis ejusdem, Qui obiit xbo die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini mccccxxv., cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen." Bordall's successor,

John James, was instituted 18 October, 1435 only three days after his predecessor's death, and held the living eleven years, and dying in 1446, was followed by

William Husse, instituted 29 December, 1446; was followed—whether directly or not is not known—by

John Haute, whose date of appointment is unknown; he exchanged in 1463 with

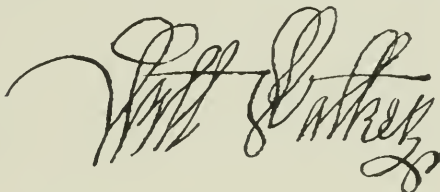
Stephen Wycombe, clerk, who was instituted 2 May, 1463. It is unknown when he ceased to be vicar, but

Hugh Walker occurs as vicar in 1510 and 1516. He became rector of St. Catherine Coleman, London, and died in 1523. From the last mention of Hugh Walker to the institution of William Walker, in 1597, is a period of 81



years, and that is not adequately accounted for by the occurrence of the name of

William Wharton who was vicar in 1548, so we must conclude that the names of one or more vicars are lost to us, unless during part of the sixteenth century the services at Chiswick were carried on by priests sent from St. Paul's.



William Walker, who was instituted vicar 3 September, 1597, died in 1642, thus having held the living for the long period of 45 years. With this vicar we commence a complete series of the vicars' signatures in facsimile slightly reduced from the originals in the churchwarden's books and parish registers. He married 26 April, 1604, at Ware, in Hertfordshire, Marie, daughter of Robert Kaye, more than 60 years vicar of that place, and in whose will in 1626 William Walker is named. She died 21 Feb., 1619, in her 41st year, leaving two sons and four daughters. He married secondly Martha, second daughter of Sir John Allott, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1590-91. Their family is shown in the following table:—

1. Mary	= William	= 2 Martha.
Kaye.	Walker.	Allott.
<hr/>		
Francis		Mary
Theophilus		Faith
		Anne
		Elizabeth

It was this vicar, *indignus*, as he styles himself on his wife's monument, though in truth not the least worthy of the Chiswick vicars, who preserved, as we have already noted, the ancient brass of Mr. William Bordall, and erected a fresh monument to his memory, and placed upon the churchyard wall that still extant quaint inscription which records how the Earl of Bedford preserved the "wardrobe of goddes saints from prophanation." This inscription is given on page 35, and the monument to his wives on page 5. During his long vicariate of 45 years the church was at least once enlarged. Possibly his great age and the respect in which he must have been held, saved Mr. Walker in 1640 from that "purging of scandalous and malignant ministers" which, under the Long Parliament, Baxter tells us drove out about half the clergy. After his death no lawfully ordained vicar seems to have been appointed until 1662. The interim period was filled by "godly ministers," who do not appear to have been ordained, and of whom we have mention of three, viz. :—

Beriah Packington

Beriah Packington, who signed parish books from 1642 to 1644, when he was ejected and followed by

Pat: Symmer Minister

Patrick Symmer, who seems to have continued as minister until the appointment of James Thompson. According to the "Survey of

Church Lands" preserved at Lambeth, and made in 1649, Mr. Patricke Seamer is an able and honest preaching minister, presented by the Parliament after the sequestration and putting forth of Mr. Packington. Mr. Chaloner Chute, the Speaker of the House of Commons in the earlier part of the reign of Charles I., who lived in Chiswick after his retirement, seems to have taken some part in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in Chiswick for the "committee of plundered ministers" in 1645, directed £40 a year to be paid Mr. Chute for increase of the maintenance of the vicarage. It has been suggested that Mr. Chute should be included as a "de facto" vicar, but for this there does not appear to be any evidence. From the "Survey of Church Lands" just referred to, it appears that he occupied the position of lay rector. "The parsonage is in the occupacyon of Mr. Chaloner Chute. The value of the chiefe tithe is, as we are informed, one hundred pounds per annum, for what tearme he, the said Mr. Chute, hath it in we cannot know."

Ja: Chaloufon min.^r/

James Thompson, instituted 4th November, 1658, was also a puritan intruder.

James Thompson, admitted the 19th day of November, 1658, to the vicarage of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, upon a presentation exhibited the 17th day of the same month from the trustees for maintenance of ministers. The patrons and certificates from Richard Mayo, of Kingston-

upon-Thames; Thomas Willis, of Twickenham; Ri. Hobhouse, of Walton.

Several particulars about this vicar have been preserved. Amongst the proceedings of the Commissioners "for approbacon of publique preachers and all others whom it may concern" in the Lambeth Library is the following:—

"We, William Steele, etc., the true and undoubted patrons of the vicarage of the psh. church of Chiswick, become void by the death of the late incumbent, or by any other wayes whatsoever, have nominated and presented James Thompson, minister of the word, to the said vicarage, and desire that the said James Thompson may be admitted to and reside in the said vicarage, and vested with all the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof which we doe hereby upon your admission graunt unto him, and that you would doe and fulfill all the other things requisite and necessary by you in this behalf to be done. Given under our hands and seales the 4th day of November, 1658."

Mr. Thompson procured the allowance of sixty pounds per annum, out of the impropriated tithes, in April, 1658, in consequence of the following mandate —

"Whereas the vicarage of the parish of Chiswick in the countie of Middlesex, doth not exceede the yearly value of £40 and the lease of the impropriated tythes of Chiswick aforesaid, parcel of the possessions of the late deane and chapter of Pauls as lately appeared. It is ordered that the yearley summe of three score pounds bee graunted out of the rents and profitts of the said tithes, to and for encrease of such godly and painfull preachers of the gospell, as shall from time to time be the settled ministers of ye said parish church, and duly to be paid to Mr. James Thompson, present

minister whereof, of whose godly conversation, abilities, and fitness for ye said place, the said trustees have good testimonie to hold for such times as he shall continue faithfully to discharge ye duty of the minister of the said place till farther ordered. And that Mr. Francis, churchwarden, doe pay the same unto him as annexed to his vicarage according to Act of Parliament in yt behalf."

THOS. THOROWGOOD,

JO. POCOCK,

W. SKINNER,

RI. YONGE.

He appears to have been permitted at the restoration to remain, but on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, he resigned and was succeeded by

Thomas Elborow & vicar

Thomas Elborowe, clerk, instituted as Thomas Elborough, 26 September, 1662, who held the vicarage thirteen years. He died, as the inscription on his gravestone in the chancel recorded, 7 April, 1675, aged 54 years, and was succeeded by

Samuel Turner Vicar

Samuel Turner, M.A., who was instituted 15th April, 1675. He had been previously vicar of Sandon, in Hertfordshire, from 20 October, 1668, until 12 April, 1675. Administration of his effects was granted by the Prerogative Court, 6 February, 1678-79, to his relict, Elizabeth. Mr. Turner was of St. John's College, Oxford, where he matriculated as "fil. pleb.," i.e., son of a commoner, 9 December, 1653, and was a scholar of that

society. He graduated B.A., 30 January, 1656-57, and took his M.A. degree, 3 May, 1660. His successor was

Ja: Ellesby vicar

James Ellesby, M.A., who was instituted, 20 February, 1678-9, probably a Cambridge graduate. He previously was perpetual curate of Teddington, and resigned the vicarage of Chiswick, in March, 1715-16. His will, dated 1718-19, was proved in the Prerogative Court, 1719. [Browning 27].

Thomas Wood Vicar

Thomas Wood, A.M., was his successor, being instituted 26 March, 1716. He was probably son of Thomas Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, gent, and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 7 April, 1698, being aged 17, though his degree does not appear to be recorded by Foster. Two brothers also were Oxford men. Robert Wood, who matriculated in 1691, became D.C.L., and was an advocate in Doctors' Commons, being also Official of Colchester. He was also director of the South Sea Company, and died 8 September, 1738. The older brother Edward matriculated in 1688, aged 17, but of him we have no record. The Rev. Thomas Wood died in 1732, and was succeeded by

Tho: Spateman Vicar.

Thomas Spateman, M.A., was instituted 5 December, 1732, and died 19 January, 1760-61. A Thomas Spateman graduated at Emmanuel

College, Cambridge, B.A., 1717, and M.A., 1721. Lysons, in his MS. notes, Brit. Museum, has the following :—"Thos. Spate-man, I think it probable, was the same person who had been Rector of Wilton, in Northamptonshire, and published in 1740 the *Schoolboy's Mask*. His successor,

Arthur Coham Vicar

Arthur Coham, M.A., instituted 26 January, 1760-61, was son of John Coham, of Bradford, Devon, gent., and matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 11 April, 1739, aged 18; he became B.A. in 1742. He seems to have been a pluralist, and to have held, besides Chiswick, the Rectory of Pottern and the Archdeaconry of Wilts. His son, Arthur John Coham, was of Queen's College, Oxford, entering there 11 March, 1784, aged 15, becoming B.A. in 1787, and M.A. in 1790. Mr. Coham ceded the Vicarage of Chiswick in 1781, and was succeeded by

James Trebeck M.A. Vicar

James Trebeck, M.A., instituted 30 March, 1781. He was son of Andrew Trebeck, of St. George, Hanover Square, doctor, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 6 June, 1746, aged 18, B.A., 1750; M.A., 1753; rector of Shelley, Essex; vicar of Hulton, Sussex, 7 December, 1762, to 31 March, 1781; rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity the Less, London, in 1768. He died July 1808, aged 80. The following outline of the Trebeck family will be of interest as showing that no less than four generations have been clergymen and have

received their education at Christ Church,
Oxford :—

Dr. Andrew Trebeck,
St. George's, Hanover Square.

|
JAMES TREBECK, M.A.,
Christ Church,
Vicar of Chiswick, 1781-1808.

|
Thomas Trebeck, M.A.,
Christ Church,
Rector of Charley,
Sussex, 1822 d 1851.

|
Jonathan Trebeck, M.A.,
Christ Church,
Vicar of Melbourne, Camb.
d. 1846.

|
James John Trebeck, M.A.,
Christ Church,
Rector of Southwell, Notts.

The Rev. James Trebeck was succeeded in the
vicarage of Chiswick by

Thomas Hughes D.D. Vicar

Thomas Hughes, D.D., instituted 1 December,
1808, but held the living only eight months,
for he resigned 5 August, 1809. We have
not traced his university. He does not appear
to have graduated at either Oxford or Cam-
bridge. He was a pluralist, being at the same
time he held Chiswick also Rector of Kilken,
Flintshire, which last living he held from 1806
to 1833: he was vicar of Uffington, Berks,
from 1816 to 1833, also Canon Residentiary in
St. Paul's Cathedral, obtaining the stall known
as "consumpta per mare," 6 Feb., 1807. He

was tutor to two of George III.'s sons, viz., the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, 1837, and the Duke of Sussex, and died 6 January, 1833, at the Canon's House, Amen-corner. Chiswick profited little by him, and the ordinary duties of the vicarage seem to have been discharged by a curate, save when his services were needed on such occasions as the marriage of any noble parishioner. For the common folk the services of a cathedral dignitary were not. Dr. Hughes was succeeded by

John. Pretymian Vicar

John Pretymian, B.A., who was instituted 16 August, 1809, was vicar for a little over 18 months only, and gave way in 1811 to his successor. Mr. Pretymian may probably be identified with the John Pretymian, who graduated at St John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1811, and was appointed prebendary of Aylesbury, in Lincoln Diocese, 16 July, 1810, on the resignation of his father. He was also appointed Master of the Spital Hospital, near Lincoln, November, 1810. He died 10 November, 1842, aged 57. His successor,

Tho. Frere Bowerbank M.A.

Thomas Frere Bowerbank, M.A., instituted 26 March, 1811, held the vicarage for the long period of 45 years. In his time Turnham

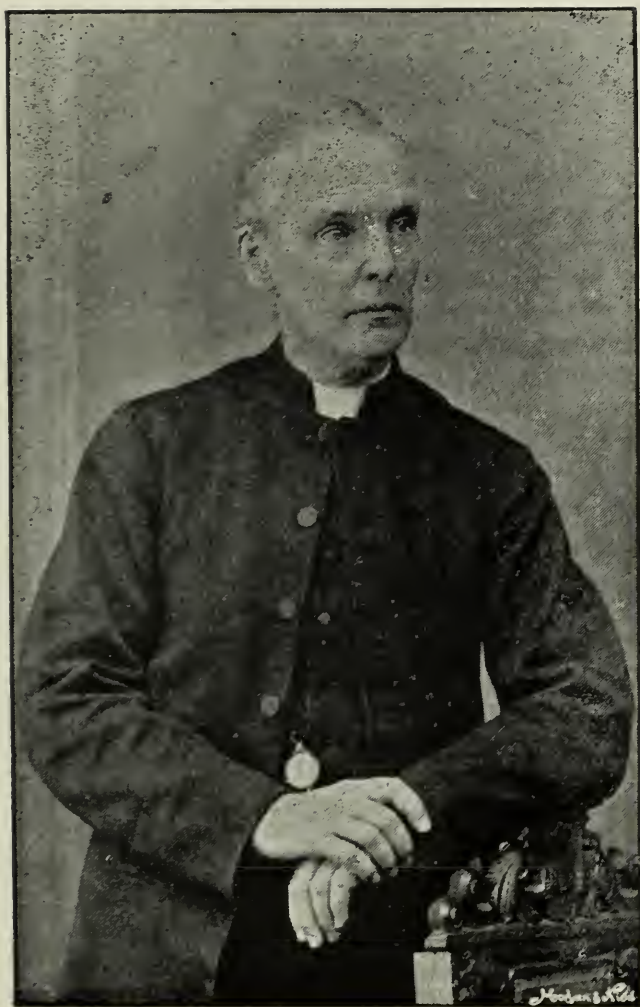
Green Church was built. He died 24 December, 1856, and he was succeeded by

Lawford W. T. Dale.
M.A.

Lawford William Torriano Dale, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, the present vicar, who was instituted on 31 March, 1857, and who in his term of office, extending over 38 years, has certainly seen more alteration in the church and parish than any one of his predecessors. The editors have here gratefully to acknowledge the assistance he has rendered them in the compilation of this list of his predecessors.

The signatures of the various vicars are complete for practically 300 years, that is, from the institution of Mr. William Walker in 1597.

It will be seen that several vicars have held the benefice for long periods. Mr. William Walker and the Rev. T. F. Bowerbank were here for 45 years. Next in length of service is Mr. Dale, who succeeded the latter, and has already occupied the vicarage nearly 39 years. Seldom it is that a living as at Chiswick during the continuous period of the last 84 years has known only two vicars. Mr. James Ellesby was vicar 35 years. Mr. Spateman, Mr. Coham, and Trebeck remained successively 29, 20, and 27 years. Perhaps the incumbencies of Mr. William Bordale, Mr. William Walker, and the Rev. L. W. T. Dale have been most remarkable in the history of the Church. By the first-named was built the tower, the second improved the churchyard and erected the memorial to his predecessor, and in the time of Mr. Dale the church has been wholly re-edified, save only Bordall's tower.



REV. L. W. T. DALE, M.A.

Rocque's Map of Chiswick.

About 1745, John Rocque published his great survey of the city of London and the suburbs, which was comprised in sixteen large sheets, each being 24in. by 20in. The parish of Chiswick was included in this survey, and occupies portions of four of the sheets. Of these portions, by the courtesy of Messrs. Stanford, of Charing Cross, who have reproduced the whole in fac-simile, we are enabled to give a copy, reduced to somewhat less than half the original scale.

The first thing we will consider is the boundary of the parish. Chiswick is singularly compact, and its boundary lines are simple—a loop of the river supplies a natural boundary to the whole southern portion, a nearly straight line bounds it on the north; another nearly as straight on the east. It is natural to seek for the meaning of ancient parish outlines. Apparently the reason for the line of the northern boundary is not difficult to find, as it coincides with that of the Roman way* and it is not unreasonable to suppose that its eastern boundary is merely a line drawn between the point where the Roman Way crossed the Stamford Brook to Chiswick Eyot.

Kew Bridge, the first, of wood, only built a few years before this map was made, appears here, the outlines of the sterlings being given. The bridge was much of the style of that of old Putney, which many will remember. There is not much to remark in the Brentford-road. Turnham Green lane, now Wellesley-road, appears below with the house and grounds of Arlington House, now Arlington Park

* See ante page 17.

Estate, at the corner next Turnham Green. At the north-western corner of the Green the Old Pack-horse and the old forge adjoining are clearly traced, just behind which we see the lane make a circuit round some cultivated ground, the site of Fairlawn House, now Fairlawn Park. Straight across Acton Common we see a wide lane whereon is written Stanford Brook, which marks part of the old Roman way, and is now Bath-road and Stamford Brook-road. Stamford Brook-lane does not appear to have altered, except that the southern portion has been absorbed into the present Goldhawk-road, and as to the way it is spelt. Passing down the lane, now British-grove, which continues the line, we come to Chiswick Mall, and at the south-east corner of the next lane, now Chiswick-lane, note particularly a right-angled block of building—the prebendal Manor and College House—and up the lane, on the left, Sir Stephen Fox's Manor House, so long occupied by Dr. Tuke, with its grounds and bowling alley. The mass of buildings now Messrs. Fuller's Brewery, once Mawson's, is shown, and the present Mawson-row. Along the Mall we note the block of Bedford House with its grounds, and round the corner the vicarage, then the church with a row of houses between it and the river—Fisherman's row. The ground plan of the town seems much as it is now. Passing Hogarth House we come upon the footpath which once led across to Turnham Green, and crossed the Common Field, which has now disappeared, but may be identified with the Glebe Estate, Chiswick New Town, and the Barrowgate-road. The act for extinguishing the rights of Common over the Lammas Lands was passed in 1806. We shall refer to this later. The extensive grounds of the Earl of Burlington, (Chiswick House,) are shown with great detail as being the principal object of interest in the parish, and

we may note that Rocque published, in 1736, a separate survey of the grounds, surrounded by views of the house and temples, &c. The grounds of Sutton Court are displayed in like manner. Strand-on-the-Green appears in its present form, and we may notice that the rows of trees, which to this day lend so picturesque a character to the village, are marked distinctly. The Conservancy Eyot is free from buildings, and there is no hideous railway bridge to mar the beauty of the scene.



Visitations of Chiswick Church,

Amongst the records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been preserved some of the official visitations of churches in the diocese of London, which set out the state and condition of each church inspected, and further give lists of the furniture and vestments belonging thereto. Three of these visitations have been issued in the publications of the Camden Society, and we now reprint those which relate to Chiswick Church. They are, of course, in Latin, as was customary at that date, and in fact till a comparatively late period, with all legal and ecclesiastical documents. A translation, however, will follow. The first of these documents is of the unusually early date of 1252, and it is of no small interest to us to learn what was the state of the parish church in the reign of Henry III., now more than six hundred years ago. The subsequent visitations were made in the years 1297 and 1458. We shall also print the inventories of church goods taken in the reign of King Edward VI., so that the reader will be able to gather from these various accounts a good idea of the state of the parish church in pre-Reformation days:—

Ornamenta inventa apud Chesewith die
Sanctorum Johannis et Pauli Anno Domini
M^o. CC^o. L^o. secundo¹.

Missale bonum et sufficiens missum ibidem de
Thesaurario Sancti Pauli. Item: Duo gradualia

1.—*i.e.*, 26 June, 1252.

sufficiencia. Unum troparium sufficiens sed male ligatum. Item : Vetus liber lectionarius cum missis intersertis per loca de usu monachali. Item : Antiphonarium bonum et sufficiens bene nottaum. Item : Psalterium bonum et sufficiens. Desit manuale.

Item : Calix argenteus parvus et parvi pretiitubans. Item : Una casula de sameto rubeo bene ornata aurifrigio. Item : Vestimentum integrum instratum paraturis bonis. Item : Aliud vestimentum cum alba casula debili et rupta interius, cum dupplicibus manipulis et stolis. Item : Tria corporalia benedicta. Item : Vque palle altaris benedictæ et integre, quarum una habet paruram de serico. Item : Pannus sericus de aresta, quam quidem parochianus dedit ecclesie integre. Item : Crismatorium vetus. Item : Unum vexillum bonum et sufficiens. Item : Nulla pixis ad reponendum Corpus Domini. Item : Duo candelabra enea et duo candelabra stagnæa. Item : iij. or (*sic*) phiale stagnæe. Item : Fons debilis et ruptus sine sera.

Item : Cancellum debile et co-opertum male. Item : Ad luminare nichil certum, nisi collecta ad cereum paschalem, scilicet de qualibet domo obolus. Item : Injunctum est parochianis similem collectam ad rotellam. Item : Johannes Belemenis² habet dimidiam marcam ad cancellum emendum de testamento quondam A. Thesaurarii³. Item : Ecclesia non est dedicata. Item : Vicarius habet totum alteragium cum xij acris terre arabilis, et unam acram prati et unam marcam argenti per manum camerarii⁴.

2.—John Belemeus, or Belemeyus, was prebendary of Chiswick in 1225 and in 1252.

3.—That is, probably, Alexander Swerford, treasurer of St. Paul's, from January 1231-32. He died in 1246, and was buried in the cathedral. He appears to have resigned his office some few years before his death.

4.—Camerarius : The Chamberlain of St. Paul's.

[*Translation*].

Ornaments found at Chiswick on the day of Sts. John and Paul, A.D. 1252 (*i.e.*, 26 June, 1252):—

A good and sufficient missal sent there from the treasury of St. Paul's. Item : Two sufficient graduals ; one tropary sufficient but badly bound. Item : An old lectionary with the masses inserted in places according to the monastic use. Item : An anthem book, good and sufficient and well noted. Item : A good and sufficient psalter. The manual is missing.

Item : A little silver chalice, shaky and of small value. Item : One chasuble of red velvet, well ornamented with a gold orfrey. Item : A vestment, perfect, embroidered with handsome ornaments. Another vestment with a white chasuble, thin and lining ragged, with double maniples and stoles. Item : Three corporals, blessed. Item : Five altar cloths, blessed and complete, one of which has an ornamentation of silk. Item : A cloth of arras, which a certain parishioner gave wholly to the church. Item : An old chrismatory. Item : One good and sufficient banner. Item : No pix for placing the Lord's Body in [*i.e.*, the consecrated wafer]. Item : Two brass candlesticks and two tin candlesticks. Item : Three [? four] tin vases. Item : A font in disrepair, also broken without a lock. Item : The chancel is in disrepair and badly roofed. Item : For the lights there is nothing certain except what is collected for the paschal taper ; *i.e.*, from each house a halfpenny. Item : Order made that the parishioners make a similar collection for the rotella.¹

Item : John Belemeus holds half a mark [6s. 8d.]

1. It will be remembered that Lyson's considers that this signifies the rood and not a wheel or hoop for affixing candles for lighting. The editor of the Camden Society's volume translates it however as the "rowell light"

for repairing the chancel under the will of the late A., the treasurer.

Item: The church is not dedicated. Item: The vicar has all the altar collections, with twelve acres of arable land and an acre of meadow, and one mark of silver [13s. 4d.] by the hand of the Chamberlain [of St. Paul's

The next visitation of the church took place in 1297. It is not mentioned by Lysons, but has been printed in the Camden Society's publications. It is as follows:—

*Ecclesia de Chesewich visitata die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste Anno Domini Millesimo CC^{mo} nonagesimo septimo.*²

Cimiterium sufficienter clausum. Navis ecclesie male cooperta. Item: Campanarium cum duabus campanis non bene cordatis. Item: ij. vasa stagna ad aquam benedictam cum aspersoriis. Item: Baptisterium marmoreum intus plumbatum cum serura. Item: j. Scala. Item: j. feretrum debile. Item: deficit tapetum pro pauperibus mortuis. Item: ij. campanule manuales pro mortuis. Item: j. crux processionalis undique operta laminis argenteis, cum parva iconia lapidea. Item: Pomello cupreo deaurato. Item: Alia crux lignea portatilis. Item: Deficiunt iij. vexilla. Item: ij. altaria de calce et lapide fabricata, cum ij. frontalibus de panno lineo stragulatis de viridi et albo. Item: ij. candelabra stagna. Item: j. super-altare. Item: Ymages Sante Crucis, Sancte Marie et Sancti Johannis ex utroque latere. Item: Altare beate Katerine, beate Marie Magdalene et ad altare beate Marie et Margarete virginis.

Item: Cancellum bene opertum cum fenestris bene

2. That is on Thursday, 24 October, 1297

vitreatis et barratis. j. descha. ij. lectrina. j. ordinale de usu Sarum cum kalendario et historiis beati Thome Martiri. Item: j. psalterium bonum cum kalendario et ympnario, Placebo et Dirige. Item: j. Antiphonarium notatum plenarium cum kalendario, capitulario, collectario, ympnario. Placebo, Dirige, commendacione. Item: Deficit secundum antiphonarium. Item: Legenda Temporalis et Sanctorum plenarium. Item: Deficit martilogium. Item: ij. Gradualia cum processionali. Item: j. Troparium. Item: Deficit secundum troparium. Item: Missale moniale non notatum. Item: Aliud missale antiquum debile. Item: Unum manuale bonum de usu Sancti Pauli. Item: Deficiunt Statuta Sinodalia, et Statuta J. de Pecham, articuli conciliorum, et Capitula Octoboni.

Item: Deficit pannus lectrinus. Item: j. velum quadragesimale competens. Item: j. superpellicias bonum et ij. debilia. Item: j. rochetum. Item: ij. manutergia ablata per fenestram navis ecclesie. Item: ij. Abstensoria. Item: Unum frontale desiclatum. Item: Aliud de panno lineo inciso. Item: ij. pallee benedictæ, quarum una cum paruris de pallo, et ij. pallee non benedictæ. Item: Unum vestimentum festivale cum paruris albe de viridi pallo, cum stola manipula de opere saraceno, et casula de rubeo samitto, parura amicti broidata. Item: Vestimentum dominicale cum apparatu et casula de pallo. Item: Vestimentum feriale debile, cum casula rubea debili de fusteyn. Item: Parura per se ad j. albam de pallo debili. Item: j. alba debilis sine parura. Item: Una cappa cñori de pallo. Item: ij. paria corporalium cum ij. tecis de pallo. Item: Deficiunt tunica dalmatica, pannus offertorius, et pannus sponsalicius. Item: Altare consecratum. Item: Calix argenteus intus deauratus ponderis x. solidorum, deficit calx stagneus. Item: iiij. phiale,

j. pelvis stagna. Item : ij. pixides lignee ad oblatas. Item : Unum turribulum. Item : Deficit navicula ad incensum. Item : j. crux lignea portatilis. Item : ij. ceroferoria stagna. Item : ij. ceroferoria decupro cum leonibus supportantibus. Item : ij. osculatoria. Item : Deficit vas carbonum in yeme. Item : ij. sconsa. Item : Candelabrum paschale ad depictum. Item : j. lucerna. j. hercia. Item : j. ferrum sculptum bonum. Item : Pixis lignea depicta ad eukaristiam ultra* in qua alia pixis consuta de serico cum lapidibus annexis. Item : Deficit pixis secunda ad deferendum Eukaristiam ad infirmos. Item : Crismatorium ligneum cum serura.

Item : Edificia vicarie correcta et spectant vicario ad xiiij. acras terre et j. acram prati et j. marcam per annum de camera Sancti Panli. Rogerus de Camera habet ex legato Matilde matris sue viij. oves precii capitis xijd. ad sustentacionem unius cerei imperpetuum coram altari beate Virginis in navi ecclesie.

[*Translation.*]

The Church of Cheswick visited on Thursday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist [24 Oct.], 1297.

The churchyard is properly enclosed. The nave of the church is badly roofed. Item : A belfry with two bells not well roped. Item : Two tin stoups for holy water with sprinklers. Item : A marble font lined with lead with a lock. Item : One ladder. Item : One bier in bad condition. Item : A pall for the deceased poor is lacking. Item : Two handbells for the dead. Item : One processional cross worked on either side with silver plates with a small stone image. Item : The pommell [? of the cross] of copper gilt. Item : Another portal wood cross. Item : Three banners are

*. Ultra [*sic*] but probably *ultra altare* is intended.

missing. Item : Two altars carved with alabaster [calx] and stone, with two frontals of linen cloth covered with green and white. Item : Two tin candlesticks. Item : One super altar. Item : Statues of the Holy Rood, St. Mary and St. John on either side. Item : Altars of the blessed Katherine, blessed Mary Magdalene, and the altar of the blessed Mary and Margaret the virgin. Item : The chancel is well built with windows well glazed and barred, one desk, two lecterns, one ordinal of the use of Sarum, with a calendar and histories of the blessed Thomas the Martyr. Item : One good psalter with a calendar and hymnal, Placeto et Dirige. Item : One anthem book fully noted with a calendar, capitulary, collects, hymnal, Placebo and Dirige, and commendation. Item : The second anthem book is missing. Item : Temporal legend and Plenary of Saints. Item : The Martyrology is missing. Item : Two graduals with a Processional. Item : One tropary. Item : The second tropary is missing. Item : The monastic missal not noted. Item : Another old missal in bad condition. Item : One good manual of the use of St. Paul. Item : The Synodal Statutes are missing and the Statutes of J. de Pecham, the articles of the Councils, and the chapters of Octobonus.

Item : The lectern cloth is wanting. Item : A proper lectern veil. Item : One good surplice and two in poor condition. Item : One rochet. Item : Two altar towels [manutergia] taken away through a window of the nave of the church. Item : Two altar towels [abstersoria]. Item : One frontal of cloth of gold. Item : Another of linen cloth cut. Item : Two blessed altar palls, of which one is with ornaments on the pall, and two palls not blessed. Item : A festival vestment with ornament, alb of white and green cloth [pallio], with stole, maniple of saracen work, and chasuble of red

samêc,¹ the border of the Amice embroidered. Item: A vestment for Sunday use, with apparel and chasuble of cloth [pallo]. Item: A festival vestment in bad state, with a red chasuble of fustian in bad state. Item: An altar ornament [parura] by itself, and one alb of cloth [pallo] in bad state. Item: One alb in bad condition without the altar ornament. Item: One choir-cap of cloth [pallo]. Item: Two pairs of corporal cloths, with two cases of cloth [pallo]. Item: There are missing, tunics, dalmatics, offertory veil, and cloth for weddings. Item: A consecrated altar. Item: A silver chalice, gilt within of the weight of ten solidi; the tin chalice is missing. Item: Four vials, one latten bason. Item: Two wood pixes for wafers. Item: One thurible.² Item: The incense-boat is missing. Item: A wood moveable cross. Item: Two tin candlesticks [cereferoria]. Item: Two candlesticks of copper with lions supporting them. Item: Two paxes. Item: The charcoal burner for winter is missing. Item: Two sconces. Item: One lantern, one hearse. Item: One good iron stamp.³ Item: A wooden pix, painted, for the eucharist, in which, moreover, is another pix covered with jewels worked in. Item: The second pix, for carrying the eucharist to sick people, is missing. Item: A wooden chrismatory, with a lock. Item: The buildings of the vicarage, are in order, and there belong to the vicar, fourteen acres of land and one acre of meadow, and one mark a year for the chamber of St. Paul's. Roger de Chamber has, from a bequest of Matilda, his mother, eight sheep, worth a shilling each, for the maintenance of one wax light for ever before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the nave of the church.

1. According to Skeat, a rich and glossy silk materia

2. A censer for burning incense.

3. This was a stamp for impressing on the wafer the sacred monogram or other emblem.

The next extant visitation of Chiswick Church is dated 1458 and is as follows:—

Visitacio ecclesie parochialis sancti Nicholai
de Chesewyk xviii. die mensis Octobris

Anno Domini predicto [*i.e.* 1458].

Thomas Pathe	Thomas Thomas	Henricus Play-
		ford
Johannes	Ricardus Halle	Johannes
Gebon, junior		Wheler
Willelmus	Ricardus Lang-	Johannes
Gardynere	ton	Grenne

Sunt ibidem una tabula de alabastro cum passione Christi super magnum altare. In ecclesia ij tabule de alabastro, una de Judicio Dei, et alia de quinque gaudeis beate Marie. Unum Missale ijdo. fo. *ad te levavi*, aliud Missale ijdo. fo. *ta sit.*, aliud Missale ijdo. fo. *domini*, aliud Missale ijdo. fo. *fructum*, unum Antiphonarium ijdo. fo. *domino*, unum Portiphorium ijdo. fo. *Ecclesie*, aliud Portiphorium ijdo. fo. *matutinas*, unum Gradale ijdo. fo. *tercia dominorum*, aliud Gradale ijdo. fo. *domine*, unum collectare ijdo. fo. *pacem*, unum Psalterium ijdo. fo. *et erit*, unum Manuale ijdo. fo. *divine*, unum Processionale ijdo. fo. *domini*. Una crux de argento cum reliquis ad infra, alia crux de cupro de aurato, alia crux de cupro deaurato, duo candelabra de laton, ije. viole de argento, iiijor. viole de tyn. Una Legenda ijdo. fo. *naveata*, unum ordinale ijdo. fo. *cum*. unum antiquum Gradale ijdo. fo. *ti sitis*, aliud antiquum Gradale ijdo. fo. *am innotam*. Unum vestimentum de blodio serico cum leonibus et nodis aureis et orferis de rubeo velvet cum solis aureis, albis, amictu, stolis, phanone. Aliud vestimentum viridi coloris de serico cum floribus aureis et volucris albis. Aliud vestimentum de virido saton cum losengis de argento. Aliud vestimentum de rubeo bawdekyn cum floribus aureis ex dono Walteri Dolman. Aliud vestimentum de rubeo

serico cum leonibus aureis cum corporalibus
 eisdem ali. . . . [ba]wdekyn cum signis albis.
 Aliud vestimentum nigram cum orferis
 aureis. Unum vestimentum nigrum satyn cum
 orfreis de virico serico cum liiis albis. Unum
 vestimentum viridi coloris de brodalysaunder cum
 rosis albis. Duo tuniculi de brode alisaunder cum
 casula eiusdem secte et una stola. Sex cape diver-
 sorum colorum, vj. pallee, ija. frontella albi.

Prebenda de Chesewyk cum omnibus domibus
 suis stat in bono statu, co-opertura tegularum et
 straminum dumtaxat excepta: Presentibus
 Thoma Patho, Willelmo Gardynere, Henrico
 Ingram, Johanne Burton, Johanne Wheler, et
 Roberto Broklympe.

Dicunt Inquisitores quod cancellum patitur
 defectuum in co-opertura plumbi eo quod pluvia
 stillit infra cancellum, et quod seipsum removet
 cadendum, et quod vitree fenestrarum eiusdem
 multum franguntur. Item: Quod mure lapidee
 patuntur defectum tam in fundo quam alibi, et
 in pavimento ejusdem ad estimacionem xxii.
 marcarum. Item: Navis ecclesie patitur defectum
 in le boteras et fenestris vitreis ad estimacionem
 xls. et habet ad reparandum citra festum Phillippi
 et Jacobi; et habent ad certificandum de male-
 factoribus parochie oitra festrum sancti Martini
 proximo* futurum.

Item: dicunt inquisitores quod Vicarius habet
 Clericum parochialem deservendum Deo, tam in
 festis quam profestis et ferialibus.†

Item: Quod firmarius prebende de Chesewyk
 non solvet decimas suas de lacte, casio, et columbis,
 ac aliis rebus de novo annuatim crescentibus.

Item: Quod decima pars garbarum de terris

* St. Martin; bishop and confessor, November 11.

† In the Ordinarium Missal of the Sarum Breviary, two
 rubrics occur; Responsio clerici privatim "and Responsio
 clerici cantando."—Cambridge reprint, *Pascie* II., Col. 485.

vicarie fuit ultimo anno preterito abstracta, contra consuetudinem ab antiquo usitatam, cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existat.

Item: Decima pars pissium per Willelmum Justyce, Ricardum Janyn, Willelmum Bowrer et Johannem Fylmyn firmario aque, ibidem est abstracta.

Item: Querelatur de xxij. elmys loppid et pollyd extra viam processionis et unam infra, precii iiij. s.; quos gardiani Vicario reclamantes abduxerunt contra juris exigenciam per Vicarium.

Item: Compertum est quod Vicarius dimisit vicariam suam ad firmam; et quod dominus de Sutton habet decimas garbarum, contra antiquam consuetudinam, cujus memoria hominum non existat.

Item: Compertum est firmarius Firmi de Sutton detinet decimas pissium apud molendinum juxta Suttor, par Justice, Janyn, Bowrer et Fylmyn.

Item: Compertum est quod Vicarius habet xxti. acras terre arrabiles ad inveniendum puerum ad juvandum ipsum cotidie celebrari.

Item: Compertum est quod Vicarius scandalavit domum Willelmi Gardynere, dicendo quod ipse recipit presbiteros ac alios viros et mulieres suspiciose.

[*Translation*].

Visitation of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, at Chiswick, on the 18th of October, A.D. 1458.

Thomas Pathe.	Thomas Thomas.	Henry Play-
John Gebon,	Richard Halle.	ford.
junior.	Richard Lang-	John Wheler.
William Gar-	ton.	John Greene.
dynere.		

There are there; a picture of alabaster with Christ's passion over the high altar. In the church two pictures of alabaster, one with the

Judgment of God and the other with the Five Joys of the Blessed Mary.

One missal [beginning] on the second leaf,* *ad te levavi*; another missal, on the second leaf, *ta sit*; another missal, on the second leaf, *domini*; another missal, on the second leaf, *fructam*; one anthem book, on the second leaf, *domino*; one portiphorium, on the second leaf, *ecclesie*; another portiphorium, on the second leaf, *matutinas*; one gradual, on the second leaf, *tercia dominorum*; another gradual, on the second leaf, *domine*; one collect book, on the second leaf, *pacem*; a psalter, on the second leaf, *et erit*; a manual, on the second leaf, *divine*; one processional, on the second leaf, *domini*.

One cross of silver with relics within, another cross of copper gilt, another cross of copper gilt, two candlesticks of latton, two vials of silver, four vials of tin.

One legend book, on the second leaf, *naventa*; one ordinal, on the second leaf, *cum*; one old gradual, on the second leaf, *ti sitis*; another old gradual, on the second leaf, *am innotam*.

One vestment of blood-red silk, and with lions and golden knots and orphreys of red velvet, with golden suns, with albs, amice, stoles, "phanone"; another vestment of green colour, made of silk with golden flowers and white birds; another vestment of green satin with silver lozenges; another vestment of red bawdekyn with golden flowers given by Walter† Dolman; another vestment of red silk with golden lions with corporals

* It must not be thought that the statement "second leaf" indicates that the first was missing. As in those days the missals were mainly in manuscript, the pages of the various copies would commence with different words, a fact which afforded a ready means of identifying volumes which in the days before printing were necessarily of considerable value.

† In Lysons this name is erroneously given as William Dolman.

. . . ; another [vestment?] of bawdekyn with white bells; another black vestment with orphreys . . . golden. One black vestment, satin, with orphreys of green silk with white lilies. One vestment of green colour of Broad Alexander, with white roses. Two Tunicles of Broad Alexander, with a chasuble of the same set, and one stole. Six capes of different colours, six palls, two frontals of white.

The Prebendal estate of Chiswick, with all the houses, stands in good condition, the roofing of tiles and thatch only excepted.

Present:—Thomas Pathe, William Gardynere, Henry Ingram, John Burton, John Wheler, and Robert Broklympe.

The Inquisitors say that the chancel suffers a defect in the lead roofing, so that the rain drops within the chancel, and that it is likely to fall, and that the glazing of the windows is much broken. Item: That the walls of the same are defective, both in the foundation and elsewhere, and in the pavement thereof, to the value of 20 marks [£12 13s. 4d.]. Item: The nave of the church suffers defect in the buttresses and glazed windows to the value of 40 shillings, and it has to be repaired before the feast of St. Philip and St. James. And they have to be certified concerning evil-doers in the parish before the feast of St. Martin next [i.e., the bishop and confessor, 11th November].

The Inquisitors say that the vicar has a parish clerk, both on feast days as well as in the eves of feast and in holidays.†

Item: That the farmer of the Prebend of Chiswick does not pay his tithes of milk, cheese,

†In the "*Ordinarium misse*" of the *Sarum Breviary*, two rubrics occur, "*Responsio clerici privatim*" and "*Responsio clerici cantando*." Cambridge reprint. Fascie II. col. 485.

and pigeons, and other things annually arising afresh.

Item : That the tenth part of the sheaves from the lands of the vicarage was taken away in the year last past against the usage accustomed from ancient time, of the which the memory of man is not.

Item : The tenth part of the fish was taken away by William Justice, Richard Janyn, William Bowrer, and John Filmin, farmers of the water there.

Item : Complaint is made of twenty two elms lopped and polled outside the way of the procession and one within, of the value of four shillings, which the wardens, claiming for the vicar, have taken away contrary to the requirement of law by the vicar.

Item : It is found that the vicar has let his vicarage on lease, and that the Lord of Sutton has the tithes of sheaves contrary to ancient usage, of which the memory of man is not.

Item : It is found that the farmer of the farm of Sutton withholds the tithes of fish at the mill next Sutton—equal by [also] Justice, Janyn, Bowrer, and Fylmyn.

Item : It is found that the vicar has twenty acres of arable land for finding a boy for assisting him to celebrate daily.

Item : It found that the vicar has scandalized the house of William Gardener by saying that he takes in priests and other men and women in a suspicious manner.

The three visitations of Chiswick Church which we have already printed, as will have been noticed, were undertaken by the authorities of the cathedral church of the diocese with the object of

preserving the church and its belongings in due order.

We now come to a visitation of a very different class; one that was undertaken by the secular authority, and mainly with the purpose of appropriating to the king's use any objects in the church that might be of value. In other words it was a policy of pillage and not of piety.

We now print this Edwardian visitation which, unlike the former, it will be observed, was written in English.

THE P'RYSSHE OF CHESWEK.

We the jury doo present and testify the goods, plate, ornaments, jewells and bells, belongynge and apertayngge to the Church of Cheswek in the Comptye of Myddlesex as well as wh in the Inventory takyn by the Kyngs Commessyoners as well as also the goods belongyng to the same Churches as aperath heræafter most playnly testyfied by us the same jury, the fyfth daye of Awgoost in the yere of our Lord God a thousande fyve hundredthe fifty and two, and in the sixth yere of the Reygne of our Sovereign Lord Kynge Edward the sexte by the grace of God of Ingland and Ielande the supreme head emedyately under God :—

This Inventory made the tenth daye of Marche in the thyrde yere of the Regne of our moost dreade Sovereigne Kynge Edward the Sexte by the Grace of God of Inglande Fraunce and Ierlande Kynge Defender of the faithe, and of England and Ierlande the supreme hede emedyately under God of all such goods as ar in the Parysshe Church of Cheswek in the Comptye of Myddlesex.

Inventorye takyn of the King's Maiestie's Com-missioners in the thurd yere of his moost gracyous reigne.

Imp'mis two chalices of sylver parcel gylt weyngge xxv ti ounces di.

- Itm : A pyx of latten.
- Itm : Two latten candelstyckes on the high altar.
- Itm : A bason and ewer of latten for crystenyng.
- Itm : A crosse of copper and gylte.
- Itm : Three corporas cases.
- Itm : One vestment of blew satten of brydges.
- Itm : One vestment of blew damask wt. a redd cross on ye same.
- Itm : One vestment of darke blew sattyn of brydges wt. a cross of redd velvett.
- Itm : Two vestments of blew satten of brydges wt. blew crosses.
- Itm : One vestment of damask of popingey¹ color wythe women's heds on the crosse thereof.
- Itm : One vestment of yelow flowers.
- Itm : One vestment of sylke full of whyte byrds.
- Itm : One vestment of murrey chamblet² with starres.
- Itm : One vestment of Whytt tustyon wt. redd spots.
- Itm : One vestment of yelowe sylke.
- Itm : One yelowe cope wyth lyons.
- Itm : One other yelowe cope wt. pecokes feders.
- Itm : One cope of redd caffa³ wt. yelowe Lyons.
- Stowln.
- Itm : One cope of grene wt. flowers of redd.
- Itm : One cope of redd saye.
- Itm : A canopy cloth of redd sylke.
- Itm : A herse cloth of redd sylke. Stowln.

1. *Popingey* : blue, a kind of coloured cloth.—Halliwell. But Nares says green.

2. *Murrey Chamblett*. *Murrey* : A dark red color.—Halliwell. *Chamblett* : camlet, French camelot ; probably a stuff made of mohair, the hair of the Angora goat. Chamelet appears in a statute of 12 and 13, Edward IV.—*Drapers' Dictionary*.

3. *Caffa* : a rich medieval stuff, probably of silk. It is mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of Henry VIII., in 1531.—*Drapers' Dictionary*.

Itm : A hangying of yelowē sylke for the high aulter.

Itm : In the steple, fyve greate bells, one of them beyngē a clock.

Itm : A saunce bell.

Itm : A hand bell.

Goods Belongying and Remanyngē in the p'roche :—

Itm : Two brase potts wayinge lx. pounds. Brase and pewter.

Itm : A spitt.

Itm: iiij. pewter dyshe and a lyttyll bason weynge xj. pounds.

Stowln. Itm : All the lynnyngē of the Churchē, as albes, sorplēsēs, aulter clothes, and all other lynnyngē, stowln out of the Church and the Churchē brokyn.

Goods sowld. Certeyn latten candelstycks that were in the rood lofte by Thomas Bronne, thelder, wt. the consent of ye p'ishe, Desessed. xviii's.

Faulkner adds to this visitation the following receipts by the churchwarden :—

Depts and Rerages dew to the same churchē.

Item : In the hands of John Thomas, one of the churchwardens :—

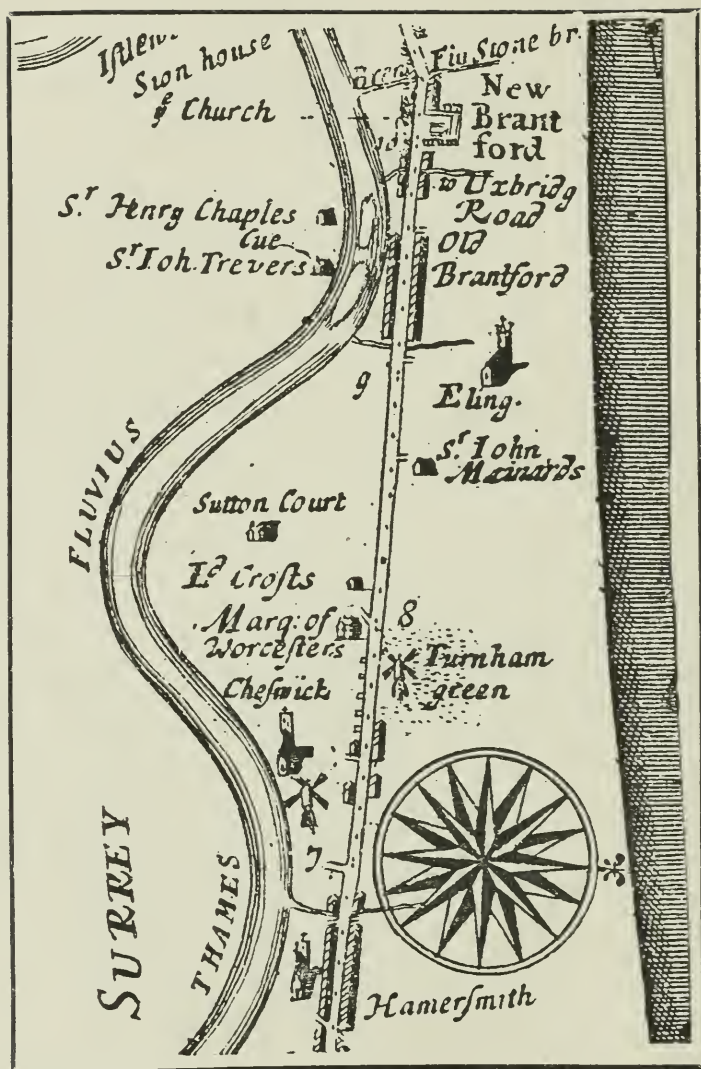
	li.	s.	d.
Delyvered in to his hand		xi.	
William Baldock, beyngē warden, dyd lend of the churchē money to one Wil- liam Sutton, and unpayd		vi.	viiij.
John Good.....		xl.	
And remayns in the boxe in the costody of the sayde wardens, Willim Gyells and John Tursell.....	x.	vij.	
Goods sowld.			
Some of these depts and rerages.....	v.	xi.	iiij.



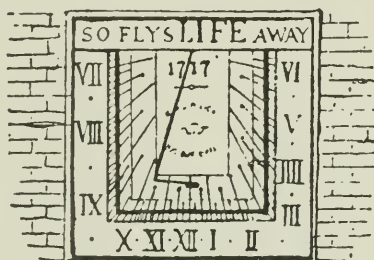
The High Road in 1675.

The engraving on the next page is a *facsimile* of that portion of John Ogilby's survey, which refers to the section of the Great Western-road between Hammersmith at one extremity and Brentford at the other, and therefore comprises the portion which passes through the parish of Chiswick. Ogilby, cosmographer to Charles II., published his *Britannia, or the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, Actually Surveyed*, in 1675, being an itinerary or road book, or, as part of the title page tells us, "a geographical and historical description of the principal roads." Other editions followed; the one from which our illustration is copied is dated 1698.

On a careful examination we see that the distances are marked in miles, and each mile divided into furlongs by dots. It may be well here to remind the reader that the apparent discrepancy in the distances from London to Chiswick, as given by the old writers, is explained by the fact that the measurements were then taken from a different datum. Where the distance is given as eight miles, as in Bowack and in this print, it is reckoned from the standard in Cornhill, whence places westward were measured, as those northward were from Hicks' Hall, &c. The road, after passing through Hammersmith, crosses a small stream (over part of which the compass is drawn); this is the Stamford Brook, which joined the creek at this spot. We then note Chiswick Church, and after passing between two buildings, that on the right being probably the old "King of Bohemia," the beginning of Chiswick-lane is indicated, and soon come upon the open country of Turnham Green,



upon which is the representation of a windmill, the situation of which we can easily identify, as it has given a name to Windmill-road and lane, and to an inn, called The Old Windmill, which must have been in existence when the windmill still stood, as it has upon its south wall a large sundial bearing the date 1717. The figure of the



windmill appears in another road book—*Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improved*, by Emanuel Bowen, which was published in 1720. The house itself scarcely looks its age, but doubtless frequent alterations have modernized its appearance. Next, on the opposite side of the road, we see the residence of the famous Marquis of Worcester, celebrated for his scientific studies, and supposed to have been the first inventor of the steam engine. It seems that he actually constructed a machine, but unfortunately for the cause of science was unable to excite the attention of the public, who looked upon him as a visionary speculator. He died in 1667 at the age of seventy.¹

Then we see the name of Lord Crofts, to which, however, no house is attached; the small building drawn on a line with the name has no reference to it, for as we have already seen,² Lords Crofts was

1. *Collins' Peerage*.

2. See page 26.

in possession of Chiswick House at this period. Just beyond the Marquis of Worcester's house, a branch road is shown leading towards Sutton Court, then in possession of Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg. The house is plainly marked. Sir John Maynard's house also appears north of the road; this is where Gunnersbury House now stands; the road to it being indicated. The old house which had been built for Sir John Maynard by Webb, a pupil of of Inigo Jones, and which had been for many years the summer residence of the Princess Amelia was pulled down some time about the year 1800. Sir John Maynard, Kt., was a member of the Long Parliament, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. He attained the rank of serjeant-at-law, and at the Restoration was knighted. He was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in 1689. He died in 1690, aged 87, and was buried at Ealing.³

No bridge spans the river. Kew, which appears here in the unfamiliar form of Cue, had no bridge until more than fifty years later, for the first bridge of wood was built about 1739. We may note that in the edition of 1675, the name of Sir John Chaple is spelt Capell, which probably is the more correct form, and that a house is marked near the windmill which might possibly refer to the present public house known by that sign. Otherwise the plates are identical with those of the earlier edition.

3. *Biograph. Brit.*

Middlesex Sessions Rolls.

[The following extracts, relating to the parish of Chiswick, are taken from a volume issued by the Middlesex Record Society, under the editorship of Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson.]

- 11 Novr., 5th Elizabeth. — True bill that at Cheswyke, co. Middx., that on said day Edward Diconson, gentleman, Thomas Howard, yoman, late of Westminster, Thomas Pinchester, late of Cheswyke, yoman, and Joan Sheefe, late of London, widow, broke into the dwelling house of William Typsell, gentleman, and stole therefrom two fyne paires of sheets, worth forty shillings, and two woollen coates lined with lambs and conyes skins, worth five pouds.—All the persons so indicted were at large.

G. D. R., 15 Decr., 5 Elizth.

- 13 Decr., 11th James I.—True bill that at Cheswicke, co. Middx., in the night of the said day, Thomas Poole, late of Cheswicke, yoman, broke burglariously into the house of Sir Horace Veere, Knight, and stole a silver dish worth £10, &c., &c.—He put himself not guilty and was acquitted.
- 16 July, 12th James I.—Memorandum respecting the misdemeanours of John Noye, gent., of Chiswicke, gentleman, brought in by warrant for abusing Sir William Smith when he was brought in before him for committing a verye greate outrage yesterday, being Sondaye, in the afternoone, att Hammersmythe, and beating Richard Bushe verye scare upon the head and

other partes of his bodye.—Jur' in cur' doth affirme itt, and Sir William Smith askinge sureties of for the peace or else to be comitted the said Noye in a peremptory manner asked him, "Are you a Justice," holding his sword in his hand. With order for said John Noye to "put in sureties" for his good behaviour and his appearance at next Sessions o the Peace.

- 21 October, 12th James I.—Ordered at Sessions of the Peace held on the same day at Hicke's Hall:—"That a rate and taxacion for the levyinge and raisinge of the somme of 2,000 li. shold be ymposed and rated and taxed upon the whole countye of Middlesex (for the buying building and finishing of a House of Correction for the sayde Countye):—

Chiswicke.....	£16
Acton.....	£16
Eelinge	£25
Hammersmythe	£20

&c., &c., &c., &c.

- 27 May, 13th James I.—True Bill that at Chiswick, Co. Middlesex on said day, Friswell Hamond, wife of Richard Hamond, late of Chiswicke, yoman, stole "unam orbem argenteum," anglice, a trencher plate worth five shillings of the goods and chattels of the most noble Francis Lord Russell. Friswell Hamond was at large.

- 25 November, 22rd James I.—Recognizance taken before Francis Williamson, Esq., J.P., of Peter Hitchens, of St. Giles in the Fields, yoman, in the sum of ten pounds, for the appearance of the said Peter Hitchens at the next sessions for Middlesex to give evidence against Richard Barken for suspicion of taking 4 Mellagstone trees [probably quince], 4 Apricock trees,

4 plumm trees, 3 nectarine trees, and 2 May cherrie trees, forth of the garden of one Mr. Whitakers, of Cheswicke.

- 3 October, 12th Charles 1.— Weekly assessment made at General Sessions of the Peace, held at Turnham Greene, Co. Middlesex, for necessary relief of such persons as are and shal be infected with plague in severall parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Sepulcher's, Co. Middx., Clarkenwell, Islington, St. Katherine's, East Smithfield, Whitechappell, Stepney, Shorditch, and Isleworth, for that the inhabitants of the said parishes having been already assessed towards the relief of the poore people affected with plague within the said parishes are not now thought able to relieve themselves any longer :—

Cheswicke	10	shillings	weeklie
Hammersmythe.....	20	„	„
Wilsdon	30	„	„
Acton	20	„	„
Eling and Oldbraineferd.	30	„	„
Newbraineferd	10	„	„

&c., &c., &c., &c.

- 1st March, 3 Charles 1.—True bill for not going to church, &c., for one whole month, beginning on the said day against(inter alios)—Sir William Foster, Knt.—Leighe, widow, Edward Leighe, yoman, William Saunders, and his wife, all five of Cheswicke. G. D. R. 25 Apl. 4 Chas. I.

True bills for recusancy are very numerous about this time, the names of William Saunders and Bridget, his wife, of Cheswicke, appearing frequently.

- 1 Decr., 8th Charles I.—Inquisition for the cause of death taken at Heston, Middx., on view of the bodye of John Redworth, there lying dead

and slaine ; with verdict that on the 27th ult. the said John Redworth and one John Webb, of Cheswicke, co. Middx., after drinking in friendly fashion at Cheswicke in a tavern called "The Signe of Bohemia," were on the point of leaving the same tavern, when John Webb, seeing John Redworth's pikestaff standing at the door, took up the same weapon in the middle thereof, and holding the point thereof towards John Redworth, then leaning against the wall, said jocosely, "John, thou hast here a very sufficient staffe," to which John Redworth replied in jest, "Tushe, John, why dost thou take a staffe into thy hands and knowest not how to use it? I can take it from thee with my hatt." And forthwith putting his hatt suddenly before John Webb's face, so that he could not see, ran and leaped upon him, and in so doing ran and leaped on the piked end of the staffe, receiving therefrom, by mischance, and not with John Webb's intention, in his left eye a mortal wound, of which he died at Heston on the 30th day of the same November.

- 11 Septr., 16th Charles I.—Recognizances taken before Lawrence Whitaker, Esqre., J.P., of George Buckwell, of Kingstone, co. Surrey, and John Kinge, of Richmond, co. Surrey, carpenter, in the sum of £20 each, for the appearance of one John Buckwell at the next General Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer, &c., for that in an humour of distraction (whiche he maketh shewe of) he hath misdemeaned himself in the house of the Queene, her Majeſtie's mother, at Cheswicke, both in uttering of divers distracted and offensive speeches, and in assaulting some of her Majeſtie's servants, and committing other

outrages in the houses of some of the adjoining neighbours.

- 8 August, 19th Charles I.— Recognizances taken before Thomas Willys and Chaloner Chute, Justices of the Peace, of Thomas Parr, of Cheesewyk, co. Middx., cerviciarius [= brewer] in the sum of £100 : For the appearance of the said Thomas Parr and his wife, Ellen, at the next General Sessions of the Peace for Middx., to prefer an indictment, &c., “against Edward Messenger, of Cheesewyke, afsd. Waterman, for certain words by him spoken in derogacion of his Majesty.”



The Domesday of St. Paul's.

Amongst the records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are preserved some very ancient inquisitions relative to the manors and churches belonging to St. Paul's. These are of the date of 1181, that is to say in the 28th year of King Henry II. Amongst them are recorded particulars of the Manor of Sutthona, or Sutton as we now call it, and also of the Church of Sutton, which doubtless must be the predecessor of Chiswick, though we have no direct evidence when the latter name supplanted Sutton as the designation of the church and parish. As this inquisition refers to the liabilities of Sutton in the time of King Henry, that is Henry the First, 1100 to 1135, we have the history of the parish carried back upwards of half-a-century to a period not long subsequent to the Norman Conquest, and though neither Sutton nor Chiswick are specifically referred to in Domesday Book there is no doubt that both places were in existence in the time of William the Conqueror, and most probably long before.

As these records are of special interest from the fact that they carry us back upwards of seven hundred and fifty years, it seems desirable to reprint them here, merely extending the abbreviations which are found in the original. They originally appeared in vol. 69 of the publications of the Camden Society.

INQUISITIO MANERIORUM ECCLESIAE SANCTI PAULI.

Hec est inquisicio de Sutthona.

Manerium de Sutthona defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Willelmi Decani pro iii. hydīs et reddebat vicecomiti iii. solidos et adhuc ita est, et reddit modo Canonicis ii. firmas plenas cum

quinguagenis solidis, et preterea xl. solidos. In dominio sunt circiter sexcies xx. acre et x. de terra arabili. In prato xvi. acre. In bosco vestito circiter xxx. acre, et de piscaria habent Canonici v. solidos vel decimum piscem. Est ibi pastura ad lx. oves, et ad v. vaccas. Sunt ibi due caruce. Dominium quietum est ab omni servicio. Sexdecim virgate sunt assise. Aluricus tenet unam garam de dominio pro duobus soccis. Summa denariorum vii. lib. et iiij. sol. et vii. d., de piscaria v. s. De essarto iiij. d.

Status Ecclesiae de Suttona.

Ecclesia de Suttona est in dominio canonicorum et reddit eis x sol. per manum firmarii, et solvit nomine sinodaliū xiiij. d. Firmarius colligit denarium beati Petri et sibi retinet. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo xvi. acras et dimid' de terra arabili, in prato i acram liberas, et habet de dominio terciam partem decimarum, tam in majoribus quam in minoribus. Similiter de dominio Scotlande thesaurarii terciam partem decimarum, et duabus villatis totas decimas preter fenum.

Status ecclesia de Willesdona.

Ecclesia de Willesdona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis viij. marc' per manum Germani clerici, et solvit nomine sinodaliū xiiij. d. Et habet hec ecclesia omnes decimas tam de dominicis quam de aliis tenementis, et majores et minores exceptis de dominio magistri Nicholai et de dominio magistri David et viij. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Chesewic, et aliarum viij. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Suttuna, et de tenemento xl. acrarum quas coluerunt moniales de Keleburne.

In tempore Wulmanni decani reddiderunt predicta maneria firmam istam Canonicis Sancti Pauli.

.

Suttona [reddit] duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.

MEMORANDUM quod tresdecem maneria Sancti Pauli solvunt quadraginta et quinque firmas Bracino sancti Pauli.

Et eadem tresdecim maneria et duo alia, videlicet quindecim maneria, solvunt quinquaginta et duas dizenas ad Cameram Sancti Pauli.

Memorandum quod qualibet firma de frumento continet per mensuram regis xvi. quarter', scilicet viij. bussell', computative pro quarterio si bene mensuratur vel parum plus.

Item : De avena tantum.

Item : De ordeo iij. quarteria.

Item : Cum qualibet firma debet solvi ad boscum vi.s. et viii.d.

Et ad liberationem famulorum iij.s. x.d. Et sic solvitur cum qualibet firma x.s. vi.d.

SUTTONA	Ad bracinum ij. firmas	De frumento xxxij. quarteria.
		De avenis xxii. quarteria.
		De ordeo vj. quarteria.
		De denariis x.s. vi.d.
		De ecclesia vj.li. xiiij.s. iiiij.d.
		De manerio pro antiquo incremento xl.s.
	Ad Cameram	De eodem pro novis incrementis liij.s. iiiij.d.
		Item de eodem ad iiii. dizenas et Elemosinar x.li. ii.s. iiiij.d.

Redditus Firmarium et Compotus Bracini.

Hæc sunt tredecim maneria Sancti Pauli, qua reddunt xlv. firmas* integras in frumento, ordeo, et avena, ad panem et cervisiam statutis anni terminis.

Suttona [reddit] duas firmas continentes xxx. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum vii. quarteria frumenti et ordei totidem ad idem; et xxij. quarteria avenae, et ad liberationes servientium, vij.s. viij.d.

TRANSLATION.

This is the Inquisition of Sutton :—

The manor of Sutton used to account in the time of King Henry and William the Dean for three hides, and paid to the sheriff three shillings, and it still is so, and it pays now to the Canons [of St. Paul's] two full farms† with fifty shillings and forty shillings besides. In the Lordship are about sixteen times twenty [i.e., 320] acres and 10 of arable land. In the meadow are 16 acres. In the grown wood about 30 acres, and from the fishery the Canons have 5 shillings or the tenth fish. There is pasture there for 60 sheep and 5 cows. There are two ploughs there. The lordship is quit from all service. Aluric holds one gara‡ from the lord for two socca.†† The sum of the money is £8 3s. 7d. From the fishery 5s. From the assart-land 4d.

State of the Church of Sutton.

The church of Sutton is in the demesne of the canons, and renders to them 10s. by the hand of the farmer, and pays in the name of sinodals 13d.

**Firma*, a measure containing 15 quarters.

†A "farm" here signifies a measure of grain.

‡*Gara* is a measure of land.

††*Socca* is perhaps a form of *sacca*, i.e., a sack containing grain.

The farmer collects Peter's penny and keeps it for himself.

This church has in its demesne 16 acres and a-half of arable land ; in the meadow 1 acre free, and it has from the Lordship the third part of the tithes both great and small. In like manner it has from the demesne of Scotland the third part of the tithes, and from the two villages all the tithes except the hay.

State of the Church of Willesdon.

The church of Willesdon is in the demesne of the canons and renders to them 8 marks a year by the hand of German the Clerk, and pays in the name of sinodals 13 pence.

And this church has all the tithes from the demesne as well as from the other holdings, both the great and small, excepting from the demesne of Mr. Nicholas, and from the demesne of Mr. David, and of the 8 acres of the Cnolle of the holding of Chesewic, and of other 8 acres of the Cnolle of the holding of Sutton, and from the holding of 40 acres which the nuns of Kilburn cultivated.

In the time of Wulman the Dean the aforesaid manors rendered the following farm to the Canons of Saint Paul.

Sutton renders two weeks and two days [work] and the third part of a day.

MEMORANDUM that the thirteen manors of St Paul's pay 45 farms to the Brewhouse of St. Paul's

And the thirteen manors and two others, viz., fifteen manors, pay 52 dizenas* to the Chamber of St. Paul's.

Memorandum that each farm of wheat contains, according to the king's measure, 16 quarters, i.e.,

*Dizena is a quantity of money, but the amount is uncertain.

8 bushels is computed for the quarter, if it be fairly measured, or a little more.

Item : Of oats only.

Item : Of grain three quarters.

Item : With each farm it ought to pay for fire-wood 6s. 8d.

And for servants' wages, 3s. 10d.

And so there is paid with each farm 10s. 6d.

[Summary.]

SUTTON.	{	To the Brew-house two farms.	{	Of wheat 32 quarters. Of oats 22 quarters. Of grain 6 quarters. In money 10s. 10d.
		To the Chamber.	{	From the church £6 13s. 4d. From the manor for the old increases 40s. From the same for the new increases 53s. 4d. Item : From the same to 3 dizena and alms £10 2s. 4d.

Return of the Farmers and Account of the Brew-house.

These are the twelve manors of St. Paul's which return 45 full farms in wheat, grain, and oats for bread and ale in the appointed terms of the year.

Sutton renders two farms containing 30 quarters of wheat for bread ; for grist, 8 quarters of wheat and as many of barley for the same, and 22 quarters of oats, and for servants' wages, 7s. 8d.

THE MANOR OF SUTTON IN 1222.

In 1222 an inquisition or inquiry was held concerning the manor of Sutton, its tenants, and the services which they respectively rendered to St. Paul's. This inquiry, it will be seen, was of a very minute and exhaustive character; all the tenants were set down, but it must not be assumed that we have a record hereof of all the inhabitants, as it is quite certain that the ordinary labouring population are not named any more than they would be in a terrier or survey of Chiswick at the present day. It will be seen that the rentals paid by the tenants were of three sorts. We have first the ordinary money rent, then there was payment in kind such as fowls, eggs, corn, and the like, and, lastly, work which the tenant was obliged to do for the lord, either himself or by labourers whom the terms of his holding bound him to provide.

The lord, of course, was the Chapter of St. Paul's, but being a corporate body they let their estate of Sutton to a farmer or lessee, who at this time was a certain Mr. Philip de Haddam.

Although this inquisition was known to Lysons, he gave but a few extracts from it, and it seems to have remained in manuscript until printed by the Camden Society in vol. 69 of their publications. Being there given in the very contracted Latin of the original, it is scarcely intelligible, and in reproducing it in these pages it seems best to extend the Latin text and to supplement it by a translation.

INQUISITIO FACTA IN MANERIO DE SUTTUNE MAGISTRO PH. DE HADDAM EXISTENTE FIRMARIO

Nomina Juratorum.

Johannes de Sutton, prepositus.

Johannes filius Pagani

Walter Cheles
 Gilibertus filius Elwardi
 Adam filius Giliber
 Wlnodus filius Elwini
 Gilibertus de Sculari
 Everardus filius Turbetti
 Gilibertus filius Nicholai

Juratores dicunt quod manerium istud defendit se versus regem pro tribus hidis præter solandam de Cheswiche que per se habet duas hidas et sunt geldabiles cum hidis de Sutton, et est liberum et quietum ab omni secta comitatus hundredi et aliorum que spectant ad dominum Regem in capite vel suos ballivos.

In dominico sunt decies viginti acre et x. de terra arabili; et in prato xvj. acre et in boeco satis bene vestito circiter quadraginta acre. Et numerus acrarum de pastura ignoratur sed sufficit ad xij. boves et quatuor stottos et x vaccas et ad sexcies viginti et x oves. Potest wanniagium fieri cum xii. bobus et quatuor stottis cum consuetudinibus villate.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Robertus filius Theobaldi tenet ii. acras pro . . . cum filia Giliberti filii Salvi qui fuit feodatus per Theodoricum firmarium; respondet infra de censu cum aliis terris.

Adam filius Giliberti iii. acras liberatas Goldhauck avo suo per eundem.

Liecia relicta Willelmi junioris ij. acras liberatas per eundem Wlgaro Telt.

Gilibertus filius Alurici unam garam pro ij. soccis; et dimidiam acram pro ii. denariis.

Johannes Faber j. mesuagium in bruera pro ij. denariis, per Radulphum de diceto decanum.

Radulphus de Twiverda ij. acras pro viii. denariis pro omni servicio.

Willelmus de Pulteshanger j. acram pro xij.

denariis et. Sequitur precarias, et semel sarclat et semel levat et spargit in pratum.

Isti tenent de terra assisa.

Gilibertus filius Nicholai tenet tres virgatas in quas Gilibertus avus suus habuit ingressum per Theodoricum firmarius, et modo reddit pro illis xxx. solidos et debet ij. acras in hieme arare et duas in xl et seminare de semine domini quod recipiet de curia domini et portabit in campum, et herciabit easdem et inveniet ij. homines cum falcibus ad cibum domini et ij. homines ad levandum fenum sine cibo, et duo homines uno die et alios duos alio die ad sarclandum ad cibum domini semel in die, et inveniet duas carectas vel unum plaustrum ad fenum ducendum ad cibum domini, et inveniet tres homines ad quaslibet precarias, et una die flagellare cum ducibus hominibus portandam lond' ad unum pastum domini, et invenit duos saccos ad utramque firmam, et ducet fimum de curia duobus diebus quolibet die cum duabus carectis ad cibum domini et quatuor carectas adducet de bosco ad curiam sine cibo, et dat ij. gallinas et viginti ova.

Rogerus filius Herici j. virgatam cum insula* prati pro xij. solidis et invenit iij. homines ad quaslibet precarias, et quicquid avene metent colligent et ligabunt sine cibo.

Willelmus filius Turstani j. virgatam pro vj. solidis et ij. d., et debet una die falcare ad cibum domini, et mittere ad precarias cervisie omnes operarios et tenentes suos ad cibum domini.

Una virgata quondam Baldewini est in dominico superius computata. De eadem tenet Adam filius Giliberti j. acram prati pro x. denariis et invenit unam falcem et unam carectam ad fenum ad cibum domini.

Johannes de Lamburna tenet xi. acras et dimi-

*It may be that the word *insula* refers to Chiswick eyot opposite the Church.

diam acram prati pro v solidis & iiii. denariis per cartam capituli.

Idem tenet dimidiam virgatam quam emit de heredibus prefati Baldewini & reddit xxx. denarios et x. denarios de dono et invenit ad quamlibet siccam precariam unum hominem & ad precarias cervisie duos.

Idem unam acram in sanfeld & dimidiam acram prate pro viii. denariis.

Una virgata terre de qua contentio est inter Gervasium et Willelmum et firmarium suum de dominico tempore Theodoricus firmarii numquam antea divisa ab alio dominico quam idem Theodoricus dedit Agneti matri Gervasii de Breinfort tenendam pro v. solidis ad vitam suam. Requisiti juratores si unquam audierint aliquem de predecessoribus Willelmi forestarii jus habuisse in predicta virgata vel ipsum Willelmum petentem terram quo aliquo jure usque nunc ultimo quum implacitavit Gervasium dicunt quod non. Dicunt etiam quod Godefridus filius Mabilie filiae Agnetis qui aliquando clamavit terram illam super Gervasium aliud jus non habuit; sed pax facta fuit inter eos tam ab terra ista quam de illa quam tenet de episcopo; ita quod Gervasius teneret tota vita sua; et ipse Godefridus succederet ei eo mortuo.

De xv. acris quas quondam tenuit Edwinus de Fonte xiiij. sunt dominico.

Rogerus del Gord tenet acram et dimidiam et parvam pasturam pro ij. solidis per Alexandrum firmarium de eadem.

Beatrix relicta Sagrim Pinke acram et j. rodam pro iiij. solidis per eundem et invenit ad quamlibet precariam j. hominem et dat j. gallinam.

Saledus unam acram et j. mesuagium pro xxviij. denariis et una falce ad pratum et invenit ad quamlibet precariam j. hominem de eadem.

Johannes de Lamburna acram et dimidiam prati de eadem pro xvij. denariis.

Liecia filia Gileberti tenet xv. acras pro iiij. solidis et viij. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver et xv. denariis de dono ; et invenit unum hominem ad falcandam et unum ad fenum levandum et cariandum et unum hominem ad singulas precarias ; et cariare bladum et ducere finum ; et dat unam gallinam et xv. ova.

Godmanus nepos Lefwardi dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver ; et x. denariis de dono et debet arare ij. acras et seminare et herciare ut alii ; unam falcem ad pratum et i. hominem ad levandum fenum et portandum et unum hominem ad siccas precarias ; et ij. ad precarias cervisie et alias operationes. Idem tres acras pro xij. denariis pro omni servicio.

Wlnothus filius Edwini dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et iiij. denariis de maltselver ; et x. denariis de dono et operatur cum ceteris.

Johannes Faber dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis quondam Alurici cui non attinet per Alexandrum firmarium et iiij. denarios de maltselver et viij. denarios de dono et alias operationes quas Godmannus.

Gilibertus filius Algot dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver et x. denariis de dono et alias operationes ut Godmannus.

Edwardus filius Turberni dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver et x. denariis de dono et ij. denariis de Wardpeni.

Johannes filius Pagani dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver et x. denariis de dono et ij. denariis de Wardpeni et omnes operationes praeter aruram et propter hoc tondet oves et agnos et metit pisa dominici. Idem Johannes habet dimidiam virgatam cum filia Ricardi filii Wluredi peridem servicium. Adjecto

quod arat ij. acras et seminat et herciat set non tondet oves propter ista.

Wigod cum filia Ricardi dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver, et viij. denariis de dono et ij. denariis de Wardpeni et alias operationes ut Godmannus.

Gunnilda relictæ Roberti filii Selidi dimidiam virgatam pro xxx. denariis et v. denariis de maltselver et x. denariis de dono et alias operationes præter aruram set tondet oves, et metit pisa. Eadem habet unam viam pro uno denario.

Adam nepos Goldhauck viij. acras de quibus tres sunt de dominico supra pro xxxij. denariis et xij. denariis de dono; de maltselver ij. denariis et obolo; et invenire unum hominem ad pratum et ad omnes precarias et tondet oves et metit pisa et unam carectam bosci et alias operationes.

Gilibertus filius Edwardi viij. acras per idem servicium.

Gunilda relictæ Edgar v. acras pro xx. denariis et ij. denariis et obolo de maltselver et v. denariis de dono et unum hominem ad pratum et ad omnes precarias.

Robertus filius Theobaldi cum filia Giliberti v. acras quarum due sunt de dominico supra pro xxix. denariis et i. denario de maltselver et ij. denariis et obolo de dono.

Walterus filius Johannis Hog unum messuagium et ij. acras pro ij. solidis et vj. denariis pro operationibus vel operatur.

Gilibertus filius Aldithe et Alanus cum filius Godman v. acras pro xx. denariis de dono viij. denariis de maltselver ij. denariis et obolo; et operationes ut terra Edgari.

John de Lamburna tenet vj. acras quondam Wlurici et quinque acras quondam Baldewini per cartam capituli nominatas supra.

Walterus Cheles ij. acras pro iij. solidis et venire ad precarias.

Gilibertus Arnulfus et Leffilda iij. acras et dimidiam pro xvij. denariis et uno denario de dono et iij. denariis qua de maltselver.

[Inserted in the margin :

Robertus filius Godefridi v. acras pro xv. denariis et v. denariis de dono et ij. denariis o' [obolus ?] de maltselver et operationes.]

Brichtnothus filius Godman v. acras pro xv. denariis et per servitium Godefridi. Isti Gilibertus et Brichtnothus ad precarias siccas quilibet scilicet invenit j. hominem et ad precarias cervisie quilibet duos homines et tondent oves et metunt pisa et ducunt boscum et illi duo faciunt carrum ad fimum et ad fenum et ad bladum carriandum et quilibet dat quinque ova et quilibet unam gallinam.

Henricus de Hathe et Gunilda relicta Sagrim dimidiam virgata pro xxi. denariis et de dono v. denariis et de maltselver ij. denariis et obolo et operatur sicut pro tanto terre.

Gilibertus et Edwardus tenuerunt iiii. acras pro iij. solidis pro omni servicio [modo Gervasius de Brainford cum virgata que est in contentione et reddit canonicis ij. solidos et recipit ultra illas recuperavit dum moreretur Nicolaus Arch' firmarius.]*

Ista sunt operarii.

[Alicia relicta Henrici Piscatoris qui eam recepit relictam propter paupertatem].*

Magister Philippus de Hadham tenet v. acras et debit operationem unam omni septimana per annum et invenire i. hominem ad omnes precarias et v. denariis de dono et ij. denariis et obolo de maltselver et alias operationes secundum v. acras.

Lieveva filia Godwini v. acras per idem servitium.

*In the manuscript this sentence within square brackets [] is marked "vacat," i.e., cancelled.

Agnes relicta Godmanni v. acras per idem servitium.

Edmundus filius Vitalis v. acras per idem servitium.

Gilibertus filius Rogeri v. acras per idem servitium.

Robertus filius Theodaldi v. acras per idem servitium.

Willelmus filius Turstani v. acras pro custodia bosci in qua non habet jus hereditarium nec pro eo aliquid ostendit aliquo tempore ; tempore autem decani Radulphi perdidit Turstanas dictas quinque acras nec eas tempore suo recuperavit ; set foresteria dimissa fuit ei et habuit pro stipendiis per annum xxviij. denarios et dicte quinque acre assise fuerunt Johanni Fabro pro xxviij. denariis postmodum tempore Alardi Decani preposita questione. Willelmo filio Turstani utrum vellet eas hereditarie vel ex gratia rehabere, recepit illas ex gratia et petito waranto nullum exhibuit vel noluit exhibere. Item : Idem tenet unam acram de essarto pro ij denariis.

Galfridus filius Ailwini viii. acras de essarto pro xvi. denariis.

[*Translation.*]

INQUISITION made in the Manor of Sutton, Mr. Ph. de Haddam being the farmer.

NAMES OF THE JURORS.

John de Sutton, bailiff.

John, son of Pagan.

Walter Cheles.

Gilbert the son of Edward.

Ulnod the son of Edwin.

Gilbert de Scalari.

Everard the son of Turbert.

Gilbert the son of Nicholas.

The jurors say that that manor answers itself to

the king for three hides, excepting the estate of Cheswick, which by itself has two hides, and they are taxable with the hides of Sutton, and it (the Manor) is free and quit from all suit of county and hundred and of other which concern the lord, the King in chief, or his bailiffs.

In demesne are ten score acres and 10 acres of arable land, and in the meadow 16 acres, and in wood, sufficiently well covered, about 40 acres. And the number of acres of pasture is not known, but it suffices for 12 oxen, and 4 horses, and 10 cows, and six score sheep. Wainnage can be made for 12 oxen and 4 horses by the customs of the village.

These hold of the demense.

Robert, the son of Theobald, holds 2 acres with the daughter of Gilbert, the son of Salvi, who was unfeoffed by Theodoric the farmer : he answers below concerning his assessment with other lands.

Adam the son of Gilbert holds 3 acres delivered to Goldhauk, his grandfather, by the same [Theodoric].

Liecia, the widow of William the younger [holds] 2 acres delivered by the same [Theodoric] to Ulgar Telt.

Gilbert the son of Aluric [holds] one gara for 2 [sacks ?] and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre for 2d.

John the smith [holds] one messuage in . . . for 2d. by Ralph de Diceto his Dean.

Ralph de Twiford [holds] 2 acres for 8d. for all service.

William de Pulteshanger holds 1 acre for 10d., and he attends the boon days ; and once he hoes and once he carries and scatters on the field.

These are the tenants of the Assize lands.

Gilbert the son of Nicholas holds 3 acres to which Gilbert his grandfather had entry by Theodoric the farmer and now he renders for them 30 shillings

and he ought to plough 2 acres in winter and two in Lent; and he ought to sow with the lord's seed which he shall receive from the lord's court house and he shall carry to the field and shall harrow the same; and he shall provide two men with sickles at the lord's expense for food and two men for picking up the hay without their food; and two men on one day and two men on another day for hoeing at the lord's expense once a day; and he shall find two carts or one wagon for carrying hay at the lord's cost for food, and he shall find three men at every boon day and on one day to thresh with two men for carrying to London for one meal at the lord's expense and he shall find two sacks for each farm and he shall lead the manure from the court house on two days, on each day with two carts at the lord's expense for food, and four carts he shall lead from the wood to the court house without any food allowance, and he gives two hens and 20 eggs.

Roger the son of Henry [holds] one virgate with the island* of meadow for 12 shillings and he shall find 3 men at all the boon days and whatever barley they mow they shall gather and bind without any food allowance.

William the son of Thurstan [holds] one virgate for 6s. 2d., and he ought on one day to reap at his lord's expense for food and to send to the boon days of ale all his workmen and tenants at the lord's expense for food.

One virgate, late Baldwin's is in the demesne accounted for above. Of the same virgate Adam the son of Gilbert [holds] one acre of meadow for 10d. and he provides one sickle and one hay cart at the lord's expense for food.

John de Lamburn holds 11 acres and a half of meadow for 5s. 3d. by charter of the Chapter.

* See note, page 132.

The same John holds half a virgate which he bought from the heirs of the aforesaid Baldwin, and he renders 30 pence and 10d. as a gift and provides for each dry boon day* one man and for the ale boon days two men.

Thesame John holds ore acre in Senfield and half an acre of meadow for 8d.

One virgate of land, concerning which is a dispute between Gervase and William and his farmer concerning the demesne in the time of Theodoric the farmer, never before divided from the other lordship which the same Theodoric gave to Agnes, the mother of Gervase of Bientford, to be held for 5s. for her life. The jurors questioned if ever they had heard that anyone of the predecessors of William the Forester had right in the aforesaid virgate or that William himself was claimant of the land in any right until now at last [when?] he has brought action against Gervase, say that they have never heard it. They say also that Godfrey, the son of Mabel, the daughter of Agnes, who once claimed that land, had not any right thereto; but peace was made between them both as to the land which he holds from her as well as from the land which he holds from the Bishop; so that the said Gervase should hold it for his life and that Godfrey should succeed to it on his death.

Of the 15 acres which formerly Edwin de Wells held, 13 are in the demesne.

Roger de Gord hold an acre and a half and a small pasture by grant of Alexander, farmer of the same.

Beatrice, the widow of Sagrim Pinke, holds an acre and a rood for 3s., granted by the same

*A dry boon day was a day when the lord was not bound to find ale for the men who worked for him. As we see immediately, other boon days were known as the ale boon days.

Alexander, and she provides for each boon day one man and gives one fowl.

Saled holds one acre and a mesuage for 28d. and one scythe for [mowing] the meadow, and he provides at each boon day one man for the same.

John de Lamburn hold one acre and a half of meadow of the same for 18d.

Liecia daughter of Gilbert holds 15 acres for 4s. 8d. and 5d. for maltsilver and 15d. as a gift. And she provides one man for mowing and one man for picking up the hay and one man for carrying it at every boon day and she ought to carry the corn and to take manure, and she gives a hen and 15 eggs.

Goodman the grandson of Lefward holds half an acre for 30d. and 5d. for maltsilver, and 10d. as a gift; and he ought to plough two acres and to sow and harrow like the rest; one scythe for the meadow and one man for picking up the hay and carrying it and one man for the dry boon days and two at the ale boon days and other works. The same Goodman holds 3 acres for 12d. for all service due.

Woolnoth the son of Edwin holds half a virgate for 30d. and 3d. of maltsilver and 12d. gift and he works with the rest.

John Smith holds half a virgate for 30d. formerly of Aluric to whom it does not belong, granted by Alexander the farmer and he pays 3d. maltsilver and 8d. as a gift; and he does other works like Goodman.

Gilbert the son of Algot holds half a virgate for 30d. and 5d. maltsilver and 10d. as a gift and other works as Goodman.

Edward the son of Turbern holds half a virgate for 30d. and 5d. maltsilver and 10d. for a gift and 2d. for Wardpenny.

John the son of Pain holds half a virgate for 30d. and 5d. for maltsilver and 10d. for a gift and 2d. for Wardpenny and he does all the other works except ploughing and on account of this he shears the sheep and lambs and measures the lord's weighings. The same John has half a virgate together with the daughter of Richard the son of Woolred by the same service, added to which he ploughs 2 acres and sows and harrows, but he does not shear the sheep on account of these services.

Wigod with the daughter of Richard holds half a virgate for 30d. and 5d. for maltsilver and 8d. as a gift and 2d. for Wardpenny and does other works like Godman.

Gunnilda the widow of Robert son of Selidus holds half a virgate for 30d. and 5d. for maltsilver and 10d. as a gift and other works except ploughing but he shears the sheep and measures the weights. She has one way for a penny.

Adam the grandson of Goldhawk has 8 acres (3 of which are of the demesne above mentioned) for 32d. and 12d. as a gift ; for maltsilver 2½d. ; and he is bound to find one man for the meadow and at all the boon days, and he shears the sheep, and measures the weights, and to find a wood cart and to perform the other works.

Gilbert the son of Edward holds 8 acres by the same service.

Gunnilda the widow of Edgar holds 5 acres for 20d. and 2½d. for maltsilver and 5d. for a gift and one man for the meadow and all the boon days.

Robert son of Theobald with the daughter of Gilbert holds 5 acres (2 of which are of the demesne above mentioned) for 29d. and 1d. for maltsilver and 2½d. as a gift.

Walter the son of John Hog holds one messuage

and 2 acres for 2s. 6d. instead of works or else he does the works.

Gilbert the son of Alditha and Allen with his son Godman holds 5 acres for 20d., for the gift 8d., for maltsilver $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and he is liable for works like the land of Edgar.

John de Lambourn holds 6 acres formerly belonging to Ulric and 5 acres formerly Baldwin's by charter of the chapter [which acres are] named above.

Walter Cheles holds 2 acres and he is bound to come to the reap days.

Gilbert Arnulf and Leffillda hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres for 18d. and a 1d. for a gift and 3d. as for maltsilver. [Inserted in the margin of the MSS. is the following :—

Robert the son of Godfrey holds 5 acres for 25d. and 5d. for a gift and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for maltsilver and he does works.]

Brightnoth son of Godman holds 5 acres for 15d. and by the same service as Godfrey. These men Gilbert and Brightnoth find for each dry reap day one man and to the reap days with ale they send two men and they shear the sheep and measure the weighings and they carry the wood and these two find a cart to carry the manure and the hay and the corn and each gives five eggs and one hen.

Henry de Hathe and Gunnilda the relict of Sagrim holds half a virgate for 21d., and for a gift of 5d., and for maltsilver $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and they do works as for that quantity of land.

Gilbert and Edward held 4 acres for 3s. for all service [then inserted in the manuscript is the following]—"Now Gervase, of Brentford, [holds the same] with the virgate which is in dispute, and he receives further what he recovered when Nicholas the Archdeacon was farmer of the manor."

These are liable for works.

Alice, the widow of Henry the Fisher, who took her as a widow through poverty."

Master Philip de Hadham holds 5 acres, and owes one day's work every week in the year, and he is bound to find one man at all the boon days, and he renders 5d. as a gift, and 2½d. as malt-silver, and other work according to his 5 acres.

Lieveva, the daughter of Godwin, holds 5 acres by the same service.

Alice, the widow of Godman, holds 5 acres by the same service.

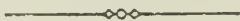
Edmund, the son of Veal, holds 5 acres by the same service.

Gilbert, the son of Roger, holds 5 acres by the same service.

Robert, the son of Theobald, holds 5 acres by the same service.

William, the son of Thurston, holds 5 acres as keeper of the wood in which appointment he has no hereditary right nor has he put forward any such claim at any time, but in the time of Dean Ralph he lost the said 5 acres, nor did he recover them in his time, but the post of woodward was granted to him and he had for wages yearly 28d., and the said 5 acres were let to John the Smith for 28d. Afterwards in the time of Dean Alard when the question was put to William, Thurston's son whether he desired to hold them as an inheritance or at will and when authority was asked for he showed none or else was unwilling to show it. Item: The same William holds one acre of the assart land at the rent of 2d.

Geoffrey, the son of Ailwin, holds 8 acres of the assart land at the rent of 16d.



The Parliamentarians at Chiswick.

How Chiswick suffered under the great rebellion is illustrated by the following extract from a letter dated 16 August, 1642, and written by Nehemiah Warton, officer in the Parliamentary army:—

“ On Monday, August 8th, we marched to Acton, but being the sixth Company, we were belated, and many of our soldiers were constrained to lodge in beds whose feathers were above a yard long. Tuesday, early in the morning, several of our soldiers inhabiting the out parts of the towne sallied out into the house of one Penruddocke, a Papist, and being basely affronted by him and his dogge, entered his house and pillaged him to the purpose.

“ This day the souldiers got into the church, defaced the auntient and sacred glased pictures, and burned the holy railles. Wensday. Mr. Love gave us a famous sermon this day; also the souldiers brought the holy railles from Chissick and burned them in our towne. At Chissick they also intended to pillage the Lord of Portland's house and also Mr. Duck's,* but by our commanders they were prevented. . . .”

NOTE.—Penruddocke's residence was not at Acton, though very near. It was the manor house of Ealing. Lysons says at the time of the Parliamentary Survey, in 1650, it was in the possession of John Penruddocke. It is described in the survey as “ruinated and lying open since the first plundering thereof in the beginning of the last troubles.” Lysons, in his account of Chiswick, makes no mention of any residence here of the Earl of Portland. Arthur Duck, LL.D., was at this time sub-lessee of the prebendal manor of Chiswick.* He sat in the Parliament of 1640, and was a well-known adherent to the royal cause.

* This was the College House. See pages 23 and 51

Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex.

A calendar of the records known as the Feet of Fines, as far as relates to London and Middlesex, has recently been compiled and published by Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. Two volumes so far have appeared, extending from the reign of Elizabeth, from which we extract the following entries :—

Edward i., anno 30. Richard de la Wodetune of Acton and John de Wodetune of Acton. Premises in Acton and Cheswyk.

Edward ii., anno 17. John de Bray and James de Sancto Albino and Alice his wife. Premises in Cheswyk.

Edward iii., anno 4. John de Bray and Joan his wife and John Syward and Christiana his wife. Premises at Cheswyk.

Edward iii., anno 11. John de Bray and Joan his wife and Ralph de Berdene and Agnes his wife. Premises in Cheswyk.

Edward iii., anno 26. Thomas Blundel, clerk, and Robert atte Grove and Juliana his wife. Premises in Cheswyk, Stronde and Sutton.

Edward iii., anno 26. Robert atte Grove, Juliana his wife and Thomas Blundel, clerk. Premises at Cheswyk, Stronde and Sutton. Remainders to the Lovel family.

Edward iii., anno 38. John Creuker and Matilda his wife and John Styward, mason, and Juliana his wife. Premises in Chesewyk.

Edward iii., anno 40. Walter de Aldbury, clerk, and John Creuker and Matilda his wife. Premises in Sutton Chesewyk.

Edward iii., anno 41. Walter de Aldbury, clerk, and William Knot, of Fulham, and Joan his wife. Premises at Sutton Chesewyk.

Edward iii., anno 51. John Huberd and Joan his wife and John Gyle and Margery his wife. Premises in Chesewyk.

Henry iv., anno 2. John Hardyng, of Fulham, and Alice his wife, and Henry Bamme, citizen of London, and Alice his wife. Premises at Fulham and Chesewyk.

Henry vi., anno 7. Matilda,* widow of Sir Roger Salueyn, knight, and John Rasyn and Margaret his wife. A messuage dovecot and garden in Chesewyk.

Edward iv., anno 9. Thomas Covton † clerk, and Robert Newbald clerk and Thomas Langton clerk and Baldwin Bray and Isabella his wife. The manor of Sutton juxta Chesewyk and premises in Sutton and Chesewyk.

Henry vii., Trinity, anno 5. Joan Luyt widow and Thomas Grafton and Agnes his wife. The manor of Osterley and premises in Istelworth, West Braynford, Chesewyk, Heston, and Norwode.

Henry viii., Easter, anno 28. William Barker, Ambrose Barker, and John Barker, and Edward Fox. Premises ‡ and free fishery in the Thames at Chesewyk.

Elisabeth, Easter, anno 8. Dionisius Bellard and William Graves. Premises in Hammersmythe and Chesewyk.

* A monument to this lady, who died in 1432, was once in Chiswick Church, and the inscription is recorded by W. ever in his *Funeral Monuments*, and is copied by Powack. See page 9.

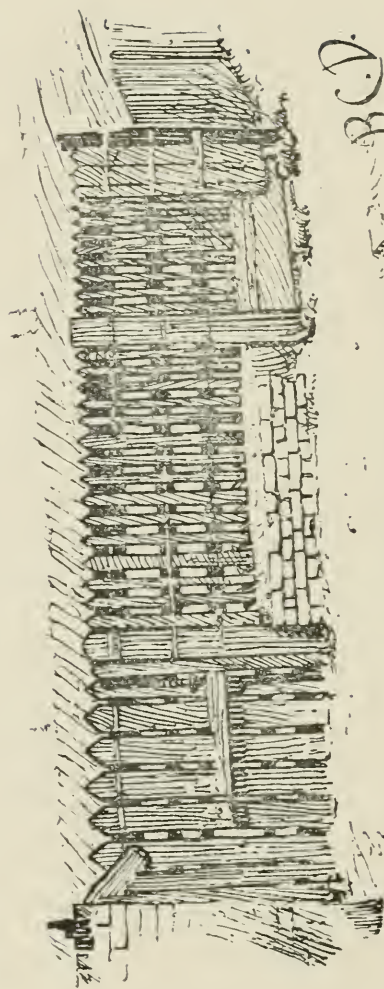
† See page 22. The premises are, of course, Sutton Court.

‡ Grove House.

Elizabeth, Easter, anno 10. Christopher Rythe gentleman and Thomas Shirley esquire and Anne his wife. The third part of premises in Acton, Wilsden, Chesewyk, and Elinge. Warranty against the heirs of Sir Thomas Frowicke, § knt., deceased.

§ Sir Thomas Frowick, Alderman of London. He died in 1455. This probably refers to the manor of Gunnersbury. The manor house stood where Gunnersbury House now is.





THE POUND.

Situate in Chiswick Lane, opposite a new road called Balfern Grove.

Chiswick Place Names.

The ancient parish of Chiswick consisted of a tongue of alluvial land formed by a loop of the river Thames, having for its northern limit the old Roman road leading from London to Bath, and westerly a lane connecting that road with the river. In recent years an insulated portion of Ealing, lying immediately north of the Bath road, has been detached from its own parish and annexed to Chiswick. This is part of the Chiswick portion of Bedford Park. Dealing with this newest part of the parish it may be observed that Bedford Park derives its name indirectly from the family of Russell, earls of Bedford, who were ancestors of the present ducal family bearing that title, and who resided in the parish in the seventeenth century. Park this place never was in any but the villa builder's sense. The roads in the Chiswick portion are — the *Bath-road* appropriately so called because it forms part of the Roman road which actually leads to Bath. *Roman road*, which must be named on the *lux a non lucendo* principle, for it never was a Roman-road until it was laid out by the villa builders, *Flanders-road*, *Woodstock-road*, along which runs the parish boundary, *Addison-road*, and *Gainsborough-road* are so named by way of compliment to the days of Queen Anne, the artistic virtues of which period are presumed by a pleasing literary fiction to be resuscitated in this little suburb in which inhabit artists, authors, actors, æsthetes, and other kindred spirits. *Rupert-road* recalls the memory of the Cavalier Prince, who, it said, resided at the old mansion hard

by, which now goes by his name. What connection Fairfax had with Bedford Park is not easy to see, but no doubt it was necessary to provide in *Fairfax-road* a Republican antidote to the Royalist *Rupert-road*. *Priory-road* and *Priory-gardens* are not easy to explain, seeing that there is no priory in the neighbourhood. Probably the suburban builder selected the name as being "pretty," regardless of the inconvenience that there are at least two or three other *Priory-roads* in the neighbourhood. For some short time *Priory-road* was designated *Hogarth-road*, but within a year or two of its completion it was altered to its present name, to prevent confusion with *Hogarth-lane* in old Chiswick. *Stamford Brook-road*, which connects *Bath-road* and *Goldhawk-road*, derives its name from a neighbouring brook, which after becoming a mere open sewer has within the last few years disappeared. When this road, which within the last twenty years was a veritable quagmire in wet weather, was "made up," it was curved slightly to the north and so no longer occupies the ancient site.

The origin of the name of the parish is far from certain. Much nonsense has been written and talked about its derivation from a cheese fair held in the parish. There is not the slightest proof that the parish ever possessed a fair of any sort or description, much less one devoted to the sale of cheese. Were it not that errors of this nature are so difficult to eradicate it would not be worth while to refer to this derivation. Going back to the earliest forms of the word we find it spelt in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as *Cheswick*, or *Chesewick*, but that practically leaves us as much as ever in the dark as to the significance of the name. It has been suggested that it may be an abbreviation of *Chesil*, a word descriptive of

the character of the river beach upon which the little wick or hamlet was situated. It is a mere guess, and, moreover, there is no marked natural feature of the riverside at this spot which would suggest a name to the early settlers here. Our Cliftons and our Radcliffs seem to us as appropriately named as doubtless they would to the men who first found a dwelling in those places. Nothing distinctive is associated with Chiswick, and therefore we shall do well to hesitate about any derivation of Chiswick referring to the features of the locality. There are several other places with the prefix Chesil, such as Chisleborough, Somerset, Chisledon, Wilts, Chesi'den, Surrey, Chesselborne Dorset, so that we might reasonably expect that our parish would have retained trace of the double syllable of the prefix, if not to the present time, at any rate in early records, but nothing of the sort appears, and we are forced to conclude that a more probable explanation would associate it with the personal name of the first or some principal early settler of the hamlet. Here again we may with advantage compare it with similar place names in other parts of England. In Bucks we have *Ches*-ham, in Surrey *Chessing*-ton, *Ches*-wardine in Salop, *Ches*-wick in Yorkshire, *Chis*-grove in Wilts, *Chis*-let in Kent, and *Chis*-worth in Derbyshire. We have also *Kes*-grave and *Kessing*-land in Suffolk, *Kes*-ton in Kent, besides three *Kes*-wicks, one in Cumberland, another in Yorkshire, and a third in Norfolk. We therefore conclude that our Chiswick belongs to this group of place names, and that in all probability the prefix *Chis* is an early Teutonic personal name now doubtless represented amongst our modern patronymics by the somewhat uncommon surname of Cheese. Chiswick, it is pretty certain, was anciently a place of very little note, a wick or outlying hamlet of the

much more important manor and village of Sutton, though for some centuries it has superseded the latter in giving a name to the whole par'sh. Chis, Ches, or Cheese, as we should now call him, was likely enough one of the farmers or tenants of St. Paul's who cultivated the solanda or farm appertaining to Sutton manor at the little wick or hamlet by the riverside, though of course it does not follow that he was the first settler there. That Chis is a personal name seems in some way confirmed by the occurrence of *Chessing-ton* and *Kessing-land*, the town and land of the Chessingas or Kessingas, the descendants of Chess or Kess, for we need hardly remind the reader that Ch and K are interchangeable as in the well-known example of church, which in the North takes the hardened form of kirk. Of course, in tracing back the prefix Chis in this way to a personal source we have not solved the meaning of the syllable, but we may note that Ferguson suggests that the surname Cheese may take its origin from the Anglo-Saxon personal name of Cissa and the Frisian Tsjisse. What this name means we cannot even guess; all we may safely assert is that neither Cissa, Chis, Ches, Kes, nor Chiswick have anything whatever to do with the food cheese.

The meaning of the name of the principal manor in the parish, that of *Sutton*, anciently *Sathtun*, is pretty obvious; it is the ton or town south of some other older settlement; it may have been Acton, or perhaps Willesden, with which the early St. Paul's Domesday shows Sutton had some sort of connection in the twelfth century. It is very remarkable how this name has been superseded. Although it was certainly the principal and most populous manor, it has yielded to the once insignificant hamlet of Chiswick the distinction of naming the parish, and now practically survives only in Sutton Court and Little Sutton. The intruded name of

Gunnersbury seems only too likely to supersede it as the distinctive appellation of this part of the parish.

After Chiswick and Sutton the names of the hamlets of *Strand-on-the-Green* and *Turnham Green* claim our notice. The first is of obvious meaning and of course is analogous to the better known Strand in London. The addition of "on-the-Green" clearly points to a time long gone by and of which we at present have no means of fixing the date, when the great common, of which Turnham Green is the sole relic left us, extended down to the water's edge. Back-lane, Strand-on-the-Green, is of obvious significance and the names of Waldeck-road and Pymont-road indicate that they were laid out about the time of the late Duke of Albany's marriage.

Of *Turnham Green* the origin is as obscure, perhaps even more so, than is the name of the parish. To begin with, it is not mentioned in early records, and indeed it does not appear to have been ever any more than a hamlet or district, perhaps a sort of no man's land between Acton and Chiswick. No one has ever ventured to define where it begins or ends, and it is singular that the two words are always used together. We speak of the Back Common and the Front Common and of Turnham Green, but never of Turnham alone, although it is a little curious that the surname of Turnham is to be found in and about London; indeed, we believe that people of that name are now resident no further off than Acton. It has been suggested that Turnham may be a corruption of turn or tourn, the *turnum* of mediæval Latin, the court of the hundred or sheriff. Open air manorial or hundred courts were of course common enough, and it is quite possible that such a court may have been held on Turnham Green

and thus have given its name to the district. Another explanation may associate it with one of the tenants of the manor in 1222. Three of these held their tenements by the duty, amongst other services, of paying wardpenny, a tax which it is said has reference to the duty of guarding the highway. These were—Edward, the son of Turbern, John, the son of Pagan or Pain, and one Wigod, with the daughter of Richard, who each held half a virgate of land. They all paid the same amount for wardpenny, namely, 2d. It is not too much to suggest that the holdings of these three, or rather four, people were along the High-road, and that the name of Edwardus filius Turberni, or as he was likely enough called by his contemporaries, Edward Turbern, may have given his name to the district which it was his duty in common with his fellow tenants to defend against the lawless characters, who almost to our own day infested the great Western road. Turbern and Turnham are not so different in form as to render the suggestion an improbable one.*

For the name *Goldhawk Road*, known at one time as *Goldens-road*, we have a pretty clear explanation. The present Goldhawk-road starts from Shepherd's Bush and follows the track of the Roman highway as far as the Queen of England public house, when it curves suddenly to the south and joins the Chiswick highway at what is now called Young's-corner.† The latter portion was

* The Rev. R. C. Jenkins, in his *History of Turnham Green*, suggests another derivation—that it was so called from Thomas Thornham, Prebendary of Consumpta per Mare, in whose name a certain stipend was charged upon the Dean's manor of Sutton at the time of their annexation to the deanery.

† Though not actually in Chiswick, it may be here noticed that Young's-corner, so well known to tramway travellers, has acquired that name from a grocer who lived in the corner house. He had formed a good collection of prints, and when he retired from business he took to exhibiting them in what had been his shop windows for the benefit of passers-by. He

till a few years ago called the New-road, having been designed to provide a more convenient outlet from Goldhawk-road than the circuitous route round by Stamford Brook-lane. Thus the present Goldhawk-road is really composed of three differently-named sections, viz., Goldhawk-road from Shepherd's Bush to the Queen of England, the New-road from the Queen of England to its junction with Stamford Brook-lane, and the southern portion of the latter which forms part of the western border of the parish. Now we have in the inquisition of 1222 distinct evidence of an individual named Goldhawk who was living in the twelfth century. Adam, the son of Gilbert, held three acres which had been leased to his grandfather Goldhawk. Elsewhere he was described as Adam the grandson of Goldhawk, and as holding five more acres at certain rents and agricultural services. The stress laid upon Goldhawk in the record indicates that he was of some local note, and it seems likely that from this Chiswick farmer of seven hundred years ago we get the familiar name of Goldhawk-road.

Gunnersbury, which we have already referred to as a name unjustifiably intruded into the parish, is really the designation of a manor in the neighbouring parish of Ealing. Its introduction into Chiswick shows the casual way in which our local nomenclature arises. The railway station now called by that name was formerly styled Brentford-road, a name which the local residents did not consider grand enough, and the railway company was induced to alter it, with the result we have seen. Gunnersbury has been said to derive its appellation from some Saxon dame of the name of Gunnilda, for whom a noble if not a royal origin

has been gathered to his fathers, and his house and shop have yielded to a more pretentious building, but Young's-corner is likely to long perpetuate the memory of the good-natured artistic grocer.

has been claimed. For this we are not aware that there is a tittle of evidence. Likely enough it is taken from some lady called Gunnilda, which once was not an uncommon female name, as indeed is shown by our own inquisition of 1222, in which we find mentioned no less than three widows of this Christian name, viz. :—Gunnilda, the widow of Robert; Gunnilda, the widow of Edgar; and Gunnilda, the widow of Sagrim. The inhabitants of “Gunnorsbury” have here ample choice which of the three widows they will select as the source of the name, and whether they decide that they owe “Gunnorsbury” to one of these three or to some other lady of the same name is a matter which may be left to them to settle as they best fancy.

Grove Park takes its name from Grove House and Chiswick-grove, of which, alas, only a few trees still remain to indicate what once must have been a very fine avenue. The park is, however, no more a reality than is that of Bedford Park. The name of the Grove is of some considerable antiquity, as a mansion house has existed here for several centuries. The names here given to the roads formed when the bulk of the estate was laid out for building do not call for special notice, being all derived, with the exception of Grove Park-road, Grove Park-terrace, and Grove Park-gardens, from the ducal family of Devonshire. They are—Devonshire-gardens, Hartington-road, Cavendish-road, Spencer-road, and Bolton-road.

Turnham Green-terrace is obvious, though it seems likely to have a struggle to keep its designation on account of the popular tendency there exists to style it Station-road, or even simply the Terrace. *Thornton-avenue*, part of which was for a time called *Eunice-road*, is so named in compliment to Dr. Thornton, the prebendary of Chiswick.

Prebend-gardens, of course, has reference to its being on the prebendal estate. Taking the roads further west, on the north side of the High-road we find *Elliott-road*, evidently referring to Lord Heathfield's family name. *Windmill-place* and the Windmill tavern remind us of the windmill which 150 years ago stood hereabouts, as shown on Ogilvy's map of the High-road, page 116 ante.

Linden-gardens, on the south side of the High-road, preserve the memory of Linden House, while Heathfield-gardens occupy the site of Lord Heathfield's mansion and grounds, not far from which once stood Arlington House, which has given its name to *Arlington Park-gardens*, North and South. Lord Heathfield is also commemorated by Heathfield-terrace as well as by Elliott-road.

Belmont-road is so named from Belmont House in the High-road, the site of which is now occupied by shops. Till a few years ago it was generally known as Crown and Anchor-road, from an adjoining tavern, but the Local Board bestowed upon it its present name at the request of some of the inhabitants.

Annandale-road serves to remind us of old Annandale House, which was pulled down not many years ago, and *Sutherland-road* is doubtless a compliment to the Duchess of Sutherland, who lived at Chiswick House in 1863. *Church-street* hardly requires any explanation, and *Chiswick-square*, *Chiswick Mall*, and *Chiswick-lane* are equally clear. *Bolton-gardens* marks the site of Bolton House, where once dwelt Sir John Chardin, the great traveller, whose name is now commemorated by *Chardin-road*. *Homefield-gardens*, just laid out, takes its name from the Homefield, and *British-grove* on the eastern confine of the parish, evidently derives its name from the British School there.

Hogarth-lane commemorates the famous painter who for part of his life resided in the house here now called after his name. The house, which had fallen into neglect, has been renovated, and is now the property of Mr. Alfred Dawson, son of another artist, Henry Dawson, the landscape painter.

Mawson-row and *Mawson-lane* remind us of Mawson, the brewer, who in the last century carried on the brewery now belonging to Messrs. Fuller, Smith, and Turner. His son became successively Bishop of Llandaff, Chichester, and Ely.

Chiswick New Town, in which are a number of small streets, was laid out more than half a century ago, and already belies its name, being now one of the older parts of the district.

In this part of Chiswick we have *Devonshire-road*, formerly *Devonshire-lane*, besides *Devonshire-place*, which name recurs in the parish. These with *Burlington-lane*, *Duke's-avenue*, *Duke-road*, and *Paxton-road* serve again to remind us of the Cavendish family. Of the names of the new roads on the land recently laid out west of *Devonshire-road*, it is needless to speak in detail. The *Glebe Estate* derives its name from the fact that it is built on the ancient glebe lands belonging to the vicarage. *Dale-street* therein perpetuates the memory of our present vicar.

Binns-road is a compliment to Mr. Binns Smith, Mr. Justice Chitty's chief clerk, who was a trustee of the property, and *Fraser-street* recalls another gentleman likewise interested in it.

Barrowgate-road appears to be an ancient appellation. It was formerly *Barrowgate-lane*, and is said to derive from certain barrows or funeral mounds the traces of which have long ago disappeared. The further end opens into a narrow passage called *Dead Donkey-lane*, a name not

likely to long survive the advent of the villa builders. On the south side of it a field is marked in old maps as Dead Donkey Field; perhaps that reputedly rare object, a dead donkey, may have once been found there.

Wellesley-road, one of the oldest ways in the parish, was once known as Turnham Green-lane. There are north and south of it a number of roads, most of which bear probably merely fanciful names.



The Churchwardens' Accounts.

The parish books of Chiswick date back as early as 1621, and are in fair preservation and usually well written. The first volume is of paper, foolscap size, in parchment covers. On the first page is a memorandum of the appointment of churchwardens and sidesmen for 1621, and a note about a charity left by Chidiock Wardour, and continued by his son, Edward Wardour. On the second leaf commences the accounts of the Churchwardens for the year ending April, 1622, and this we have transcribed in full and now print.

Churchwardens Books, fo. 2

The accounts of William Adshade and Thomas Earlye, Churchwardens of Chiswicke for this yeare last past, Ending in Aprill, 1622, from Aprill the eight, 1621, with all Receiptes, Expenses.

Imp'mis the Remyne of the last

account xliij*li.* i*js.* iiij*d.*

Item Cleared at Whitsuntyde v*li.*

Item of the Church Roule iiiij*li.* vi*js.* v*d.*

Item for 1^o buriall in the

Church xii*js.* iiij*d.*

Item of Arrearages of olde xiii*js.*

Item of Church Rentes j*li.* xiii*js.* vii*d.*

Total som' of all Receiptes...xxv*li.* xi*js.* iij*d.*

Expenses Layd out by the Churchwardens
1621.

Imp'mis for articles charges at

visitacio' xiii*js.* viiij*d.*

For our bothier that day iij*js.* iiij*d.*

For quit Rent for the Church land j*js.* ob.

To London for mending the Church

house wall v*d.*

For Joyntes for seate doores in the Church...	iiijs. viijd.
Spent one the prossicion day ...	iiijs. iiijd.
For nayelles for the church rayle ...	js.
For boordes and timber about the Ch—h rayles and for a new beere	viijs.
For mending and setting up the Church rayl ...	ijs.
For making the beare ...	vjd.
For bringing up by water the timber and the boordes that mended the churchyard railes and made the beare ...	js. iiijd.
To the Ringers on the fite of November ..	iijs. vjd.
For wier for the cloke...	ixd.
For oyle for the cloke and bells ...	js. iiijd.
To the Clarke for his wages at our Ladie Day ...	xxs.
For a raile for the church yard ...	vjd.
For washing the church Linen and for scouring the church puter this year	ijs. vjd.
For lx. and vij. pound of lead for the Steaple and for nayles ...	viijs vjd.
For a Cashe for a bell ...	vjd.
To the Ringers, March xxvth ...	js. vjd.
To old Barrett for casting up the earth aboute the Churchyard pales	js
For a new wheele for the third bell...	x' js. vjd.
For bread and wine the 19th of Aprill ...	js vjd.
For a sheet to burye a creeple in the fife of Aprill ...	js. vjd.
To those that brought the creeple to be buried ...	js
For trussing of 3 bells .	ijs vjd.
For mending old balls stares ...	i j d.
For bromes for the church ...	x' j d.

For the buriall of a creeple	js.
For the burial of Thomas Morris ...	js.
To the Clarke for the buriall of a Creeple	js.
For writing the Transcript* out of the Church booke	js. . j ^d .
For writting and ingrossing this accounte as formerly hath byn alloweth	vjs. viij ^d .
To John Perrye for mending the churchyard gate	js.
Som' totall of all ex- penses	xiiij ^{li} . xvijs. viij ^d .
Soe the Remyne is	vj ^{li} . xiiij ^s . vj ^d .
To Fisher the Carpenter for Stuffle for seats in the church	xviij ^s .
To him more for his worke aboutt the church and church house	xs. vj ^d
For bread and wine	iiij ^d .
For a locke and a Keye for the church house doore	xd.
For mending the howre glasse in the church... ..	iiij ^d .
For one bell Rope	iiijs. vj ^d .
To the Smyth for iorn worke about the b——	ijs. j ^d .
To the Clarke for his wages at mit- somer	xxs.
For bread and wine	js. vj ^d .
More to the Smyth for worke about the bells	iijs. viij ^d .
For fell a tree in the churchyard ...	xj ^d .

* The "Transcript" is doubtless the transcript of the parish register, which the incumbents were compelled by law to yearly transmit to the Bishop's Registry. When the Record Commission made inquiries on the subject it was found that none for the diocese of London were supplied. The want was explained by the officials that it never was customary to transmit these transcripts in this diocese. The Chiswick books seem to contradict this assertion.

For bread and wine	js. vjd.
For 3 bell ropes more	xs.
For bread and wine	js. vjd.
For a line for the Clocke	ijs.
To the Clarke for his wages at Michal-	
mas	xxs.
Payd to the mainied souldiers ...	xs. xd.
For bread and wine	ijs. xd.
More for bread and wine	js. vjd.
To the Smyth for worke about the	
bells	iiijs. vd.
For a thousand of bricke	xs.
For 2 loads of sande	ijs.
For bread and wine one Easter Day	
and for Low Sunday	viijs. xd.
To London for Lime and his worke	
about paving the bellferey and the	
church porch	vs. iijd.
To Widdow Browne for a quarter to	
mend the churchyard stile	iiijd.
For a small bell rope	js. ix d.
For mending a bell whelle and for a	
cashe for a bell	js. iiijd.
For timber to mende the frames of	
the bells	iijs. viij d.
For worke aboute the frames of the	
bells	ijs. xd.
For Clarke's wages at Christmas ...	xxs.
For writting tne church roule and for	
parchment	iiijs. vjd.
This accompt hath byn perused and cast up in	
our presence this fite of May, 1622.	

Ed. Wardour.

Thos. Barker.

Will. Walker.

R. Gamell.

Arerages for such as have not payde
Church duties for sundrie years as by the
booke apereth, 1619, 1620, 1621.

Sr Lewis Lewkoner Knyght 3 yeres... xvs.

Sr Thomas Panton Knight 1 ⁰ yere	...	vs.
Mr Richard Gamell gent 1 ⁰ yere	...	iijs.
Mr. Thomas Jones, gent, 3 yeres	...	xijs.
Mr. John Knight gent 1 ⁰ yere	...	iijs.
Mr. Bullard for half a yere	... ..	xviijd.
Mr. Whithers, 2 yeres...	... ..	vjs.
Mr. Clarke, 1 yere	... ..	iijs.
Mr. John Leicester, 1 yere	... ..	vjd.
Mr. Francis Gorden, 1 yere	... ..	xvjd.
Anthonye Greene, 3 yeres	... ..	xviijd.
Widow Lewis, 1 yere	... ..	iiijd.
Edward Messenger 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	vjd.
William Ancell, the elder, 1 ⁰ yere	...	iiijd.
Widdow Browne at the Field gate, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Widdow Holland, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Thomas Rounde, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	vjd.
John Warren, 2 yeres	... ..	ijs. viijd.
William Edlyne, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	vjd.
William Burde, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	vjd.
William Foote, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Marmeduke Parker, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Robert Walter, 1 ⁰ yere...	... ..	viijd.
Richard Griffine, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	iiijd.
Lewis Price, of Crosse Lanes...	...	iiijd.
George Tye, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	iiijd.
Edward Fisher, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	iiijd.
John Ferne, 3 yeres	... ..	vjd.
John Simpson, 1 yere	... ..	iiijd.
Christopher Colleson, 1 ⁰ yere...	...	vjd.
Widdow Colleson, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Robert Fellowe, 1 yere	... ..	vjd.
Robert Powell, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Richard Smeeth Thelder, 1 ⁰ yere	...	xvjd.
Thomas Wrightson, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
Widdo Bennett, 2 yeres	... ..	viijd.
John Arnolde, 1 yere	... ..	viijd.
Henrye Adshade, 1 ⁰ yere	... ..	vjd.

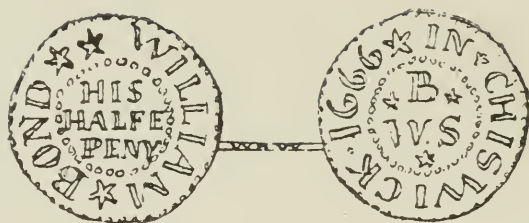
Robert Frethe, 1 ⁰ yere...	...	...	vjd.
Edward Barrett, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
Widdow Jaye, 1 yere ...	...	...	iiijd.
Francis Adams, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
Arnole Adams, 1 yere ...	...	...	vjd.
Thomas Urlyne, 1 yere	...	...	vjd.
William Barrett, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
Thomas Belgrove, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
Thomas Wells, 2 yeres	...	...	iiijd.
John Hooker, 1 yere ...	...	...	iiijd.
John Harris, 1 yere ...	...	..	vjd.
Thomas Cockes, 1 yere	...	..	iiijd.
Widdow Smyth, 2 yeres	...	...	viijd.
Widdow Barrett, 2 yeres	...	...	viijd.
Widdow Kinge, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
Widdow Longe, 1 yere	...	...	iiijd.
William Steven, 1 yere...	...	...	iiijd.

LAND IN ARREAGES.

Amye Hare, for her house 2 yeres ...	vjs. viiijd.
William Barrett, for his house 1 yere	iijs. iiijd.
Widdow Simpson, for her half-acre of land 1 yere	iijs.
Som' of all arreages ...	...iiij <i>li</i> . x <i>r</i> . xd.

[To be continued.]

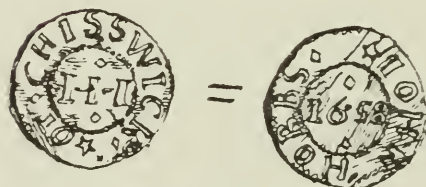




WILLIAM BOND.



JOSEPH GASCOYNE.



JOHN HOBBS.



CYLES PIERCE.

Traders' Tokens of Chiswick and Turnham Green.

To the numismatist any explanation of Traders' Tokens would be unnecessary, but for the benefit of those who do not understand the *raison d'être* of these privately issued coins we may state shortly that at different periods of English history the want of coins representing a small value was much felt, and to supply this want from time to time those engaged in trade issued to their customers as change, some sort of token, which tokens were, however, only current with their issuers, and of little use, therefore, as a circulating medium. These tokens were made of lead, pewter, tin, latten, and even of leather. We can, perhaps, better understand the urgent need of small coin when we remember that in earlier times pence were broken in halves and quarters to make halfpence and farthings.

In the reign of James I. a licence to coin a somewhat dishonest Royal farthing token, weighing only six grains, was granted to Lord Harrington upon condition of the King receiving half the profit every quarter of a year. It may be of interest to note that one of these tokens, known as "Harrington tokens," was found under the buildings recently pulled down at the corner of Acton-lane, opposite the Old Pack Horse.

In the seventeenth century the unauthorised private coinage had increased to so great an extent that it is estimated that nearly 20,000 varieties were issued, nearly every town and village in the kingdom being represented. In 1672 they were suppressed by proclamation. Of all these tokens those of the seventeenth century are the most interesting, as being impressed with the names, trades, trade signs, and towns of their issuers, and of these records of a bygone age Chiswick is known

to have issued seven, and Turnham Green three,
We subjoin a complete list taken from *Boyne's
Tokens*, the great authority on the subject, and of
some of them we are enabled to give representa-
tions.

CHISWICK.

- O. WILLIAM . BOND—HIS HALFE PENY.
R. IN . CHISWICK . 1666—W.S.B.
- O. GEORGE . BROWN . IN.—HIS HALF PENY.
R. CHISWICK . 1668—G.V.B.
(A variety reads on reverse—
CHISWICK . GROCER—G.V.B.)
- O. IOHN . COKE, IN.—THE BUTCHER'S ARMS.
R. CHISWICK . BVCHER, 1670—HALF PENY, I.C.
- O. IOSEPH . GASQVOYNE—I.S.G.*
R. OF . CHISWICK, 1658—I.S.G.
- O. IOHN . HOBBS, 1658.
R. OF . CHISSWICK—I.H.
- O. GYLES . PIERCE—G.P.
R. OF . CHISWICK—G.P.
- O. WILLIAM . SMEETH—W.E.S.
R. OF . CHISWICK—W.E.S.

TURNHAM GREEN.

- O. IOHN . HOLLAND . AT . YE . PACK — a pack
horse.
R. HORS . IN . TVRNAM . GREENE—HIS HALF
PENY, 1669.
- O. FRANCIS . SMITH—F.M.S. and a pair of shears.
R. ON . TURNHAM . GREEN—HIS HALF PENY.
- O. IAMES . YORKE . OF—a cock on a bull.
R. TVRNAM . GREENE—1669, HIS HALF PENY.

* Faulkner figures this token, but erroneously calls the
name Casoldyne.

The Notabilities of Chiswick.

Chiswick has in the past numbered among its inhabitants many whose names have become of note in the history of the country. Bowack truly says "that it has for many years past boasted of more illustrious and noble persons than any of its neighbours." The student of English history will find many references to the once "pretty village" of Chiswick. We subjoin short biographical notices of a few of those who have helped to make the place famous.

The Barker Family, whose name is perpetuated in Barker's rails, and by monuments in the church, resided at Grove House for several generations, where their arms still appear on the pediment of the portico. The last Barker who lived there died in 1745.

Thomas Bentley, partner to Josiah Wedgewood in the manufacture of the celebrated Staffordshire ware, lived at Turnham Green. Some writers have stated at Linden House, but this, as we shall show later, must be an error. He died in 1780.

Dr. Richard Busby, a schoolmaster famous for his severity, was, in 1640, appointed head master of Westminster School, which appointment he held for fifty-five years, during which time he frequently resided at the College House, and it is known that during the time of the Great Plague he carried on the school there. At the Restoration he was made prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1695, aged 89.

William Bordall was vicar from 1416 to 1435. He built the tower of the church which is now his only monument.

Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, born in 1695, was very popular for his generosity and

munificence. He was captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, but in 1731 he withdrew from Court, and employed his time in beautifying his gardens at Chiswick, and in erecting various buildings. His enthusiasm for architecture was so great that he became known as "The Architect Earl." He died in 1753, when the title became extinct.

Marc Antonio la Bastide secretary to the French Ambassador during Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, lived near Sutton Court. In the Court Rolls, 1698, there is mention of a surrender to him of "a messuage on the way leading to Sutton Court." The stone which covered his grave in the chancel of the old church now forms part of the pavement outside the east window of the church. He died March, 1704.

The Misses Berry, Agnes and Mary, well known literary ladies, lived next door to the College House, on part of the prebendal estate. They were the daughters of Mr. Robert Berry, a Yorkshire gentleman of fortune, and are perhaps best known as the literary executors of Horace Walpole. They were born respectively in 1763-1764, and both lived until 1852. The latter part of their lives was passed in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and they are buried at Petersham.

De Bray.—This name occurs as owning premises in Chiswick as early as Edward II. In 1349 a John de Bray enlarged the churchyard, and in 1470 Baldwin de Bray appears as holding the Manor of Sutton.

Miles Corbet the regicide is generally said to have been buried here, but this appears very doubtful, as in 1662 he was executed at Tyburn for his share in the king's death, and his limbs placed over the city gates, and his head

upon London Bridge. In the parish register there is an entry in the year 1680 of the marriage of one Miles Corbett, of London, who was probably the Miles Corbett who was buried in the Churchyard, in March, 1827-8, at the age of 83. These two facts may have led to the error.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, to whose memory was erected the fine monument on the south wall of the church, was born in 1564, and died in 1615. He was the discoverer of the first alum mines in England. A fuller account of him will be found on page 33.

Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and his beautiful but wicked countess, are also numbered among those who have resided at Chiswick, though in this case their residence seems to have been practically a banishment, for after leaving the Tower, upon being pardoned, they retired here in 1624, promising "not to go near the Court." With the assistance of the "White Witch," Mrs. Ann Turner, they had planned and executed the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower, by poison. The Earl and Countess, although the principal actors in the crime, escaped punishment (after having been tried and found guilty) by the clemency of the King (James I.), though his reason for pardoning them has never been ascertained; probably it was to avoid implication in some of the dark stories connected with the Countess. Lady Somerset ended her days here in 1632 in misery and disgrace; the Earl survived her until 1645. It is rumoured that both are buried at Chiswick, but there is neither record nor monument.

Cary, the Rev. H. F., M.A., the friend of Charles Lamb and translator of Dante, for some

time held a curacy at Chiswick. He owned Hogarth House from 1814 to 1833. He was buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, in 1844. It will be well here to correct a mistake which is to be found in "Old and New London," page 555, Vol. VI., wherein it is stated that Cary is buried in Chiswick Churchyard. The writer mistook for his tomb that of "Thomas Cary, gentleman, who departed this life July 7, 1694, in the 47th year of his age."

George Canning, the distinguished statesman, was born in 1770, and died at Chiswick House (in the same room in which Fox had died) in August, 1827.

Chaloner Chute, who had been Speaker of the House of Commons in the earlier part of the reign of Charles I., was a kind of lay rector of Chiswick, and occupied the parsonage during the Protectorate. He died in 1659.

Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, the wife of Roger Palmer, afterwards Earl Castlemaine, the celebrated and beautiful mistress of Charles II., is stated to have lived during the latter part of her life at Walpole House, and to have died there in 1709. She is said to have been buried in the churchyard, though there is no monument to mark the spot. The name of her son, the Duke of Cleveland, appears in Chiswick as late as 1723.

Sir John Chardin, an eminent Oriental traveller, was born in Paris in 1643. He published an account of his travels in India, Persia, &c., in 1686. He lived at Bolton House, Turnham Green, and died there in 1712. He was buried at Chiswick without any memorial. He has a monument in Westminster Abbey.

William, Lord Crofts, was in possession of Chiswick House in 1669.

John Dryden, the poet, was a scholar at the College House, under Dr. Busby.

Dr. Arthur Duck, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, lived at the College House. He died in 1649, aged sixty-eight.

Sir John Denham, the English poet, author of "Cooper's Hill," which he published in 1643. Bowack says he "formerly dwelt here." He died in 1688.

Henry Dawson, a celebrated landscape painter, born 1811, came to the Cedars, Burlington-lane, in 1862, and lived there until his death in 1868.

Ugo Foscolo, the Italian writer and patriot, born about 1776, came to England in 1815, died in 1827, was buried in Chiswick Churchyard, and, after lying there for forty-four years, his body was disinterred and taken to Florence. A handsome altar-tomb marks the spot where he was laid.

Sir Stephen Fox, perhaps one of the best known names in the history of Chiswick, was born 1627. He settled here in 1685, at a house near Burlington House (which was destroyed in 1812), and became Lord of the Manor in 1691. He died at Chiswick in 1716, and was buried at Farley, in Wilts. Further notice of him will be found on page 39.

Charles James Fox, the great statesman, grandson of Sir Stephen Fox, died at Chiswick House in 1806.

James Fittler, R.A., marine engraver to George III, was buried at Chiswick in 1835.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, one of the leaders of the Parliamentary Party, is said to have lived in Fairfax House, Burlington-lane.

Mary Countess of Fauconberg was the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was

married at Hampton Court in 1657, and lived at Sutton Court until her death in 1713.

Ralph Griffiths, LL.D., was the founder and editor of the "Monthly Review," which he successfully conducted for fifty-four years, assisted during the latter part of the time by his son. He resided at Linden House; died in 1803, and was buried in the churchyard.

Dr. Gabriel Goodman was made prebendary of Chiswick, in 1561, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the same year he was appointed Dean of Westminster. In 1570 he caused the College House at Chiswick to be built, and from time to time lived there.

William Hogarth, the celebrated painter, was born in 1697. He bought the house now known by his name about 1749, and during the remainder of his life spent most of the summer months there. He died in 1764, and was buried in the churchyard. His monument, with its inscription by Garrick, is known to everyone.

Jane Hogarth, his wife, daughter of Sir James Thornhill, died in 1789, aged eighty years, and was buried in the same tomb, as was also her mother, Dame Judith Thornhill.

Charles Holland, actor,^s born 1733, whose father was a baker in the town, lies near the church tower, and a tablet with an inscription by Garrick was erected in the church. He died in 1769.

David Hume, the historian, acted as guardian to Lord Annandale, and is stated to have lived at Turnham Green for some time.

Lord Heathfield, who as General Elliott defended Gibraltar for three years against the Spaniards, was born in 1718. In 1789 he purchased a house near Turnham Green, in which he lived until his death in 1790.

William Kent, the inventor of modern landscape gardening, and a painter of small repute, lived with Lord Burlington. He was born in 1685, and was first a coach painter, but by the patronage of Queen Anne he obtained the places of master carpenter, architect, principal painter, and keeper of pictures to the crown. He laid out the gardens of Chiswick, then Burlington House, and died there in 1748. He was buried at Chiswick, in the family vault of the Burlingtons.

Killigrew.—Pepys writes May 19th, 1669 :—"Here the news was first talked of Harry Killigrew's being wounded in nine places last night by footmen, in the highway, going from the Park in a hackney coach towards Hammersmith, to his house at Turnham Greene."

James de Loutherbourg, R.A., was born at Strasbourg in Alsace in 1740. On coming to England he was engaged by Garrick as his principal painter. To De Loutherbourg the first improvement in theatrical scenery can doubtless be traced; he was also a landscape painter of considerable ability. It is to be regretted that towards the end of his life he was the victim of religious delusions, which led him to believe that he could perform miraculous cures. He was a believer in Mesmer and Cagliostro, and a disciple of the Prophet Brothers. He lived at Hammersmith-terrace, died in 1812, and is buried at Chiswick.

Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, the notorious Jacobite intriguer, is said to have resided here at some time of his life, though where the authority for such a statement is to be found we are unable to say. He was born in 1667, and executed on Tower Hill in 1747, for his share in the rebellion of 1745.

Sir Lewis Lewkner, Master of the Ceremonies to James I., resided in Chiswick in 1621.

Lord Macartney, born 1737, and became in 1792 Ambassador Extraordinary to China. He died at Corney House in 1806, and is buried in the churchyard.

Joseph, or Josias Miller, commonly called Joe Miller, the comedian, who is well-known in connection with a jest book bearing his name, and compiled by Mottley, was born in 1684, and is stated by Lysons to have lived at Strand-on-the-Green, and by some other writers to have been buried at Chiswick, but the last statement must be an error. He died in 1738, and was buried at St. Clement Dane's Burial Ground, Portugal-street, where a tombstone bearing an inscription to his memory by Stephen Duck, the thrasher poet, was in existence at the time of the demolition of the burial ground, and was removed to the basement of King's College Hospital, where it may possibly still remain.

The Rev. Thomas Morell, D.D., secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, an eminent Greek scholar, and editor of the well-known Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. He was a friend of Hogarth, and lived at Turnham Green. He died and was buried at Chiswick in 1784, at the age of eighty. See page 47, ante.

William Markham, D.D., Archbishop of York, was born in 1719, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the reputation of being one of the first scholars of his time, and in 1753 was appointed head master of Westminster, during which time he rented the prebendary's lodging of the Dean and Chapter. The first classical scenes used in the representation of the Westminster Play were presented by him. He was, for a time, preceptor to the Prince of Wales, and was

made Archbishop of York in 1777. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Edward Moore was born in 1712, and was brought up to the business of a linendraper. In 1744 he published "Fables for the Female Sex." He became editor of the "World," a periodical of some note, the last number of which was published on the day of his death, February 17th, 1757.

Arthur Murphy, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born 1727, and resided at one time in Chiswick, according to Faulkner. He died in 1805, and is buried at Hammersmith.

Dr. Matthias Mawson, the son of the founder of Mawson's Brewery, was a native of Chiswick. He held successively the bishoprics of Llandaff, Chichester, and Ely. He died at his house in Kensington-square in 1770, aged eighty-seven years.

James Fitzroy, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., in 1664 received the grant of a house at Chiswick (which was the predecessor of the present Chiswick House), which he held until 1668.

Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had been chaplain to Prince Charles, died and was buried at Chiswick in 1629.

Henry Neele, an ingenious poet and novel writer, was buried in the churchyard 1828. He died by his own hand in a fit of insanity.

The Count and Countess of Nassau lived at High House, from 1703. After residing here for three years, the Count decamped to Holland, leaving the Countess to pay his debts, which is apparently the most notable fact of their residence here.

Alexander Pope, the poet, born 1688, and died at Twickenham in 1744 at the age of fifty-six.

His connection with Chiswick began in 1716, when his father removed here from Binfield ; he left Chiswick about the year 1719. The house inhabited by him was in Mawson-buildings, now called Mawson-row. His father is said to be buried at Chiswick.

Philip, Earl of Pembroke, a courtier in the reign of Charles I., was also a possessor of Chiswick House, and

Lord Pawlet, a Royalist, was the next possessor.

Mrs. Mary Quaiſe, a gentlewoman of the Countess of Burlington, bequeathed four hundred pounds to the poor of Chiswick.

Dr. William Rose, LL.D., an eminent scholar, translator of "Sallust," and friend of Dr. Johnson, kept an "academy at Chiswick for nearly thirty years, and lived," says Faulkner, "in the house in Chiswick-lane adjoining the chapel," which probably refers to the house now called "Bradmore College," the chapel mentioned being the old Independent Chapel, now destroyed, which stood in Chiswick-lane at the corner of the road which passes between the back of the Mall and the Homefields. Dr. Rose died in 1786, and is buried in the churchyard.

James Ralph, by birth an American, and a friend of Benjamin Franklin, in whose company he came to England in 1725. He rented the prebendal portion of the College House, died in 1762, and lies in the churchyard.

Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, ambassador and Secretary of State, lived at Grove House, and was buried in the chancel, 1770.

The Right Hon. Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, son of the above, was also buried there.

The Russell Family, Earls of Bedford, resided in the parish, at Corney House, for several generations. One member, Francis, fourth Earl, built the wall round the churchyard, as is commemorated by the well-known inscription, with regard to which we may call attention to the mistake into which Lysons fell through incorrectly copying the title (see page 35, and Note 83). He says there was no Duke of Bedford before 1694, which is true, but the stone says *Earle*; so there was no mistake after all.

Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester (1597-1667), celebrated for his scientific studies, and who was the inventor of an early form of steam engine, lived here.

William Sharpe, one of the most celebrated engravers of his time, was born in 1749. The house in which he lived, on the Mall (Orford House), is now rebuilt. Like De Louthembourg, Sharpe became the victim of religious delusions, and like him was also a believer in the Prophet Brothers—the so-called Prince of the Hebrews.

Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, daughter of the second Earl of Nottingham, lived at Sutton Court, died in 1773, and was buried at Chiswick.

Chidioke Wardour was for forty-two years Lord Treasurer's clerk, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. He died and is buried here.

The Walpole Family are stated to have lived at Chiswick, in the house on the Mall which still bears their name. In the church there are monuments to several members of the family.

Charles Whittingham, whose name is a household word to all lovers of books, conducted, in con-

junction with William Pickering, at Chiswick, first in 1810, at High House, which long since was destroyed, and afterwards, from 1818 to 1852, at the College House, the famous Chiswick Press, from whence were issued some of the most unrivalled specimens of book printing, to be a delight to the collector for all time. Whittingham was born in 1767, and died and was buried at Chiswick in 1840. There is a tablet in the church to his memory.

Johann Zeffany, an eminent painter, born 1723, resided for many years at Strand-on-the-Green in a house now bearing his name. He was admitted member of the Royal Academy in 1783; he painted a picture as an altar piece for Chiswick Church, which is now removed to the vestry. He died in 1810, and is buried at Kew.

Among other names connected with the parish we may mention *Sir Henry Sidney*, Lord President of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; *Sir William Jones*, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1632; the *Duke of Leinster*, 1695; *Lady Lort*, mentioned by Bowack; *Lord Viscount Dunkerron*, 1747; the *Earl of Kerry*, 1752; the *Earl of Egmont*, 1765; *Lord Annandale*; *Lady Dacre*; *Lady Caroline Damer*; *Lord Gerard of Brandon*; *Richard, Viscount Ranelagh*; *Lord Ashburnham*; *Sir Brownlow Cust*; the *Earl of Portland*; *Daniel O'Connell*, the Liberator; and last, but not least, *Georgiana*, the beautiful *Duchess of Devonshire*.

Chiswick Parish Registers.

Probably no records are of greater general interest than our old parish registers, which were instituted in 1538 by an ordinance of Henry the Eighth's great minister, Thomas Cromwell, the Malleus Monachorum, who came from the neighbouring parish of Putney. Comparatively few registers are extant of this early date, and unfortunately those of Chiswick are amongst those which are deficient, for they do not commence until the year 1678. In the more recent period the registers of course become extremely voluminous, and it is quite out of the question to think of printing them. That does not apply to the earlier portion, and we therefore, with the assent of the vicar, print below all the marriages recorded from 1678 until the year 1754. This course will be more useful than the not unfrequent one of extracting such entries as may seem to an editor important or interesting. It is only necessary to observe that in this transcript b., s., and w. stand respectively for bachelor, spinster, and widower or widow. *Lic.* indicates that a marriage was celebrated by a licence from the bishop instead of by banns in the usual way.

MARRIAGES.

1678.

Benjamin Hare, of the Parish of St. Dennis Back Church, in London, and Elizabeth Smeeth, of this Parish, were married by licence Octobris 24to.

1679.

Thomas Davis and Joan Clark, both of the P'ish of Chiswick, were married the first Day of June, by banna.

The Honoble. Richard Savage, Esq., and Madam Penelope Downs, married by Licence Aug. 21.

Philip Morgan, of Hackney Parish, and Mercy Kesar, of Acton, were married by Lycence, Decemb. 21.

1679-80.

William Walmsley and Anne Brown, marry'd by Banes, both of this Parish and single, Feb. 24.

Thomas Bolton, of London, Gent., and Sarah Hammerton, of Isleworth, both single, marry'd by Licence, Feb. 24.

1680.

Miles Corbett, of Lond., b., and Mary Body, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.* April 21.

Thomas Rawlinson, of London, Merchant, b., and Mary Taylor, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.* May 4.

William Martin, of Lond., b., and Ruth Salter, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.* 14 July.

John Mortimer, of London, b., and Dorothy Cromwell, of Batersey, s. *Lic.* Aug. 12.

Richard Rose and Sarah Snow, of Chiswick. Oct. 14.

Michael Webster and Clement Linn, both of Chiswick. Dec. 25.

Michael Hurst, of Chiswick, b., and Sarah Smither, of do., s. *Lic.*, May 9.

1681.

Henry Kent, of Chiswick, b., and Mary Round, of do., s. *Lic.* Oct 5, m. Oct.

Thomas Bryder, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, b., and Sarah Lincoln, of do. *Lic.*, dated Oct. 11, 1681, m. Oct.

John Searin, of the Parish of St. Martins in ye fields, b., and Hannah Whale of same Par., w. *Lic.*, Nov. 23.

John Cooper, of St Margaret, Westminster, b., and Elizabeth Payton, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, Dec. 22.

1682.

Thomas Eaglis, of St. Anne, Blackfryers, Lond., b., and Mary Ilsley, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, dated Nov., m. Dec. 3.

1683.

William Hall, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, b., and Jane Wells, of Chiswick, s. *Lic*, dated Ap. 17., m. Apr. 22.

John Reed, of Chiswick, b., and Mary Smeeth, of do., w. Sept. —

Thomas Baker and Anne Paul. May 8.

William Wheatly, of St. Giles in fields, London, and Elizabeth Booth, s. *Lic.*, dated Oct. 1.

William Reed and Mary Smeeth, w. Oct. 8.

John Gaines, of this town, w. and Catherine May, s., of do. Jan. 10.

Edward Evans, b., and Bridget Frier, w., both of this Parish. 1 Nov.

1684.

Walter Watts, b., and Elizabeth Kempster, s., late of this Parish. *Lic.*, dated April 26, m. Ap. 27.

Thomas Fidoe and Aune Lamparne, both single, of St. Dunstan's in the West. *Lic.*, March 27.

John Heron, w., and Frances Hutchins, s., both of this Parish. 1 May.

Francis Long, of Covent Garden, and Sarah Malin, of St. Martin's in the Fields, both single. *Lic.*, dated May 20, m. May.

Mr. Richard Pendarves, of Pendarves, in the County of Cornwall, b., and Elizabeth Corbett, of the Parish of Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, dated May 21. m. May 22.

Isaac Iver and Elizabeth Johnson, both single, and of this Parish. m. 5 June.

Mathew Bull, w., and Martha Warren, s, both of this Parish. *Lic.*, July 5, m. July 7.

Thomas Morrill, of St. Martins in ye Fields, London, and Anne Walker, of this Parish. Aug. 7.

Robert Phipps, of this Parish, and Elizabeth Tunbridge, of Norwood, in the Parish of Heston. 2 Jan.

Richard Howard, of Fulham. b., and Mary Hart, of this Parish, w. *Lic.*, Feb. 16, 1684-5, m. Feb. 24.

1685.

William Lowen, of St. Swithin's, Lond, merchant, b., and Susanna Taylor, of this Par, s. *Lic.*, July 27, m. July 30.

Benjamin Beacham, of St. Marg., Westminster, b., and Elizabeth Watts, of this Par., s. *Lic.* Aug. 29, m. Aug 30.

John Daffren and Anne Mean, both single and of this Parish. Sept 1.

Isaac Wilsher and Sarah Kettell, both single and of this Parish. Sept 21

Richard Gurnet, w., and Jane Hobbs, w., both of this Parish. Nov. 1

Michael Shepherd, w., and Mary Charlton, s., both of this Par. Nov. 22

1686.

William Rose and Mary Harrison, both of this Parish. April 28

1687.

John Bundy, w., and Mary Merideth, w., both of this Par. March 31.

William Perkin, of Richmond, in Surry, b., and Alice Young, of same Par., s. *Lic.*, June 5.

Stephen West, of Acton, and Mary Ayres, of Chiswick. Nov. 26

1688.

Richard Hutchins, of St. Clement's, London, and Elizabeth Evans, of this Parish. June 3.

Henry Brown and Elizabeth Hurle. *Lic.*, both of this Parish. Sep. 2.

Samuel Ady, of St. Gile's, and Ann Tomson. Sep. 9.

1689.

William Bundy, and Gibbs Mavary, both of this Parish. March 3.

1690.

Robert Rouse, of Eling, and Elizabeth Welling, of this Parish. May 13.

1691.

James Powell and Elizabeth Thomas, both of this Parish. June 8. [Nearly illegible: repeated below.]

1692.

John Hampton and Mary Dubury, both of this Parish. 2 April.

Hendrich Zimmerman and Cornelia Van Duin. Nov. 13.

Philip Frimeyrill and Elizabeth Van Orellhaysen Nov. 20.

James Powell and Elizabeth Thomas, both of this Parish. June 8, 1691. [Entry repeated: see above.]

Philip White and Elizabeth Randal. Sep. 18.
[There are no entries from this date to]

1695.

Thomas Pigstock, of Barnes, b., and Elizabeth Ford, of this Parish, s. Decr. 26.

1696.

Thomas Herne and Elizabeth Heath, both of this Parish. Nov. 2.

Francis Nash and Elisabeth Norcott. Nov. 8.

1697.

James Phipps and Elisabeth Hodges, both of this Parish. May 6.

Humphry Bell, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, in the Co. of Mx., w., and Sarah Berridge, of Mortlock, w. *Lic.*, Aug. 29.

William Standart, of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, London, b., and Catherine Gronen, of the Parish of St. Mary Hill, London. *Lic.*, Sep. 9.

William Overshot, of the Par. of St. Anne's, Westminster, b., and Ellinor Syret, of this Par., s. *Lic.*, October 7.

John Randall, b., and Mary Brewer, s., 27 Jan.

1698.

Thomas Ewer, of Acton, b., and Elizabeth Batter, s., this p. 25 Apr.

Richard Gray, p. Pancras, Middx., b., and Susan Goodwin, s., this p. *Lic.*, 27 Apr.

Abraham Mendus Belisario, p. St. Catherine Cree church, b., and Margaret Duxfield, of St. Mary Savoy, Midx., s. *Lic.*, 11 Aug.

A. M. Belisario, of this p. above said Chocolett maker, paid the King's duty.

John Nicholl, p. St. Andrew's, Holbourn, b., and Winefred Keck, p. St. Dunstons in the East, London, s. *Lic.*, 16 Aug.

King's tax paid by Edward Cressett, p. St. Austins, London, for said J. Nicholl, gent.

John Randall, husbandman, of p. Eling, b., and Eliz. Grove, s., this p. 22 Sep.

King's duties paid by John Randall.

Rich. Rudd, blacksmith, w., and Eliz. Anderson, servant maid, s. 29 Sep.

King's duties paid by Rich. Rudd.

Matthew Barnett, b., gardner, and Eliz. Hicks, s. *Lic.*, 3 Oct.

King's duties paid by Mat. Barnett.

Edward Fuller, b., and Mary Curtis, s. *Lic.*, 25 Dec. King's duties paid by E. Fuller.

1698-9.

Richard Borfet, fisherman, of Eling, b., and Susanna Parker, of this p. 15 Feb.

King's Duties paid by Rich. Borfet.

1699.

Will. Wiggins, b., husbandman, and Mary Natt, s. 12 Apr.

King's duties paid by W. Wiggins.

Benjamin Pistow, of Ironmonger-lane, London, baker, and Dorothy Cooper, of p. of Chiswick. 13 Apr.

King's Duties paid by B. Pitstow.

John Smith, husbandman, b., and Martha Haberjohn, s. 13 Apr.

King's duties paid by John Smith.

Robt. Weston, gent., of ye Inner Temple, London, b., and Martha Coy, of Little St. Anns, Westminster, s. *Lic.*, 5 Aug.

King's duties paid by Mr. Weston.

Will. Weedon, husbandman, p. of Acton, and Mary Snoden, this p. 29 Sep.

King's duties, W. Weedon.

Thomas Chaundler, p. Waltam, b., and Frances Corbett, of this p., s. *Lic.*, 19 Oct.

King's duties paid by the husband.

John Wetman, p. Acton, b., and Jane Batta, w., of this p. 6 Nov.

King's duties paid by John Wetman, being a husbandman.

Rich. Thornton, shoemaker, and Eliz. Mendum, 12 Nov.

King's duties paid by the husband.

Tho. Sleigh, b., a distiller, of Mortlake, Surrey, and Ann Dodd, s., of the same. *Lic.*

King's duties paid by Tho. Sleigh.

Tho. Harley, of St. Paul, Shadwell, b., and Ann Moon, of the p., w. *Lic.*, 14 Dec.

King's duty paid by Tho. Harley.

John Silso, this p., and Mary Derwick, of St. Martin Outwich. 26 Jan.

Duties to be paid by John Silso, by profession a husbandman.

1699-1700.

Thomas Prophet, gardner, b., and Mary Sandlan, s. 3 Feb.

King duties paid by Th. Prophet.

1700.

Nicho. Doncas, w., of this p., by trade a car-

penter, and Alice Goad, of Haughton, co. Bucks, w. *Lic.*, 29 Mar.

Right Hon. William Earl of Portland, w., and Jane Lady Dowager Berkley, Baroness of Stratton. *Special Lic.* from the Archbishop, 12 May.

John Bundy, labouring man, and Rebecka Evans. 28 July.

Joseph Jennings, St. Mary le Bow, London, b. (and worth 600 li.), and Margaret Michel, of the same p., s. *Lic.* from the Archbishop, 1 Aug.

Thomas Powell (a Proctor), of St. Dionis Backchurch, w., and Urith Baskett, of Little Lombardstreet, s. *Lic.* from the Archbishop, 19 Aug.

Stephen Sever, p. St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, and Sarah Harris, this p., s. 21 Aug.

George Briggs and Mary Perkin, both of this Parish. 22 Sep.

Thomas Vildy and Catherine Evans, both of this Parish. 7 Nov.

Isaac Cooper, b., of Andover, Hants, and Margaret Courtley, of Mitcham, Surry, s. *Lic.*, 10 Dec.

Will. Alderman, fisherman, b., and Mary Smith s. 21 Dec.

Thomas Mason, p. Uxbridge, tailor, s., and Anna Powel, of this p.

1701.

Thomas Powney, p. St. Nicholas Olaves, London, and Mary Lidgold. 22 Apr.

T. P. is a ropemaker.

Nathaniel Paine, p. St. Alphage, London, s., a silver wyer-drawer, and Eliza Butler, of this p., . *Lic.* of the Archb., 25 Apr.

Allen Warner, of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey b., and Mary Gascoyne, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 27 May.

John Canderer, servt. to Sr. John Charden, s., and Eliz. Slade, of this p., s. 22 June.

Rich. Flint, b., servt. to Capt. James, and
Bridget Pierceson, s. *Lic.*, 5 Oct.

1701-2.

Somerset Draper, of Wandsworth, Surrey, b., and
Ann Thompson, of this p., s. *Lic.*, 16 Feb

Will. Hase, p. Harvel, labourer, and Hannah
Ranalls. 12 April.

Richard Waterman, b., p. Ealing, and Margaret
Upton, p. Richmond, Surry, s. *Lic.*, 23 Apr.

William Neale, p. Chiswick, b., and Elizabeth
Addams, of Colbrooke, co. Bucks, s. *Lic.*, 14
June.

Daniell Holmes, p. St. Giles in ye Fields, b.,
and Susannah Downs, of Chiswick, s. 15 Dec.

1703.

Alexander Keell and Elizabeth Skelton. *Lic.*,
7 Apr.

James Ferne, of St. Olaves Jury, London, b.,
and Mary Martin, of Twickenham, Middx., s.
ic., 15 Apr.

Thomas Cope, of St. James, Westminster, card-
maker, b., and Elizabeth Turner, s., of Chiswick.
Lic., 24 June.

Sir Stephen Fox, Knight, and Christian Hopes,
both of this p. *Lic.*, 11 July.

Henry Tammen, w., and Elizabeth Rubre, s.,
both of Kensington, Middx. *Lic.*, 5 Oct.

Thomas Skelton, leather dresser, of the p. of
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, b., and Elizabeth
Weeden, s., of p. Chiswick. 12 Oct.

John Vaughan, of Micham, Surrey, b., and
Elizabeth Jenkins, s., of Chiswick. 5 Dec.

1704.

Thomas Hoister, w., and Mary Hampton, w.
both of Chiswick. 10 May.

William Pierson, shopkeeper, of Brentford, b.,
and Mary Walcot, of Strand-in-the-Green, s. *Lic.*,
18 May.

John Gibbs, of St. James' Parish, Westminster, tradesman, w., and Anne Simmons, s. *Lic.*, 30 May.

John Pearse, fisherman, b., and Sara Wetman, s. 4 June.

The Hon. William Henry Benting, p. St. Martin's-in-ye-Field in the liberty of Westminster, b., and ye Hon. ye Lady Elizabeth Noëll, p. of Twittenham, s. *Lic.*, 9 June.

John Hughes, labourer, w., and Susan Bolton, s. 26 June.

John Morphew, of the Savoy, Westminster, s., and Elizabeth Waltham, p. Chiswick. *Lic.*, 10 Aug.

Ye Right Hon. Lucius Henry Ld. Faulkland of St. James', Westminster, b., and Madam Dorothea Molyneux, of St. Gregories, London, s. *Lic.*, 5 Oct.

Henry Benbow and Anne Norket, both of Chiswick. 17 Dec.

Charles Baker and Susan Duffee. *Lic.*, 25 Dec.

William Gors and Joanna Nanfan. 20 Feb.

1705.

John Low and Elizabeth Hughes, b., both of p. of Richmond. *Lic.*, 17 Aug.

John Price and Mary Ganes. *Lic.*, 19 Oct.

1706.

John Messenger and Elizabeth Johnson, both of Chelsea.

John Evans and Anne Powell, both of this p. 29 Oct.

Richard Strutt and Jane Pinckley, both of this p. 25 Dec.

1707.

Thomas Woodhouse and Jane West, of this p. 17 Apr.

Samuel Fletcher and Hester Terry, of St. Andrew's, Holborn. *Lic.*, 2 June.

Sr. James Gray, p. St. James, Westminster, and Mrs. Hesther Dodd, of p. of Kensington. *Lic.*, 12 June.

William Allen and Mary Throssey, both of this p. 15 June.

Robert Fowles and Elizabeth Hancock. 24 Aug.

John Hickson, of the p. of Eling, and Olivia West, of this p. *Lic.*, 14 Oct.

Robert Mansey and Elizabeth Read, both of this p. 9 Jan.

1708

James Downs and Mary Harris, both of this p. *Lic.*, 27 Jan.

1709.

Daniel West and Mary Brown. *Lic.*, 28 Apr.

Thomas James, of p. of St. Martin's, and Frances Greenhall, of this p. 7 Nov.

1710.

William Collins, of St. Paul's, Convent Garden, and Rebecca Torrent, of Hamersmith. *Lic.*, 7 Jan.

John and Ann Gascoyne, both of this p. *Lic.*, 4 July.

John Lanchaster and Frances Pierce, both of this p. 3 Oct.

John Bodin, p. St. Anne, Westminster, and Sarah Evans, of St. James', Westminster. *Lic.*, 16 Nov.

1711.

William Hillam and Elizabeth Nash, both of this p. 14 Jan.

John Evans and Hannah Rygate, of the p. of St. James', Westminster. *Lic.*, 10 Apr.

1712.

Francis Dorington and Mary Courtney, both of this p. 21 Apr.

Will. Prat and Mary Rudd. 2 Nov.

[Jno. (?)] Wheeler and Mary Round. 9 Apr.

1713.

Jno. Pope and Sarah Solomon. *Lic.*, 4 June.

Will. Brann, of Kensington, and Mary Badcock,
this p. *Lic.*, 7 June.

" In 1712, after Francis Dorington and Mary
Courtney are to be placed "—

1712.

Thomas Godwin and Sarah Hix, both of this p.
15 July.

Henry Collings and Elisabeth Deans, both of this
p. 30 July.

Isaack Lowns, p. St. James', Westminster, and
Alice Bayle, this p. *Lic.*, m. by Mr. Elsby
minister.

1713 (*continued*).

Richard Mayor and Mary Wagstafe. *Lic.*,
6 Sep.

Robert Godrey, p. St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, w.,
and Elizabeth Mawson, this p. *Lic.*, 5 Nov.

John May and Elizabeth Colley, both this p.
Lic., 17 Dec.

1713-14 (*sic*).

John Burrage and Rose Rowell, both this p. *Lic.*,
31 Dec.

1713-14.

John Daffney and Elizabeth Hoskens, both this
p. 4 Feb.

Jacob Cutler and Elizabeth Redmund, both this
p. 29 Apr.

James Benhame, p. Chersey, Surrey, and Sarah
Stone, this p. 6 May.

Thomas Robinson, w., of St. Sepulcher's, Lond.,
and Rebecca Dent, w., of Coleman street, Lond.
Lic., 28 Sept.

Nathanael Harris, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lond., and Katarine Blundel, p. Acton. *Lic.*, 30 Oct.

Francis Norket, p. Barnes. and Jemima Carpenter, this p. *Lic.*, 9 Nov.

John Gillford and Eliz. Peck. 20 Dec.

John Hollet, p. Fullome, and Rachael Fuller, this p. *Lic.*, 23 Dec.

James Seamore and Eliz. Thomas. 25 Dec.

John Kenfeild, p. St. Cuthberd's, Wells, Somerset, and Ann Osrick, this p. 25 Dec.

Thomas Brook and Eliz. James, both this p. 26 Dec.

1714-15.

John Stanford and Mary Carpenter, both this p. 24 Jan.

Nicholas Bainton and Katarine Cole, both this p. 24 Jan.

George Sleet, of Brentford, and Amy Gough, 13 Feb.

Gabriell Bridges and Margaret Brandon. 20 Feb.

Joseph Chance and Jane Saunders, both this p. 28 Feb.

Mr. Benjamin Mawson and Mrs. Margaret McCulley. *Lic.*, 19 May.

Miles Yeatman, of the Temple, London, and Jean Dollingwood, p. St. Dunstons, *Lic.*, 7 June.

Robert Woodman and Barbara Greenhill, this p. Aug. 14.

John [Hobbs (?)] and Mary Woodhurst, both this p. 2 Oct.

1716.

Luke Davis, p. St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and Mary Whele, p. St. Peter, Cornhill. *Lic.*, 3 Apr.

John White and Elizabeth Friday, both this p. 22 Apr.

John Shepherd and Elizabeth Luton, both this p. 23 Apr.

John Dent, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Rachel Finch, p. St. Clement Danes. *Lic.*, 8 July.

Henry Shepherd and Elizabeth Hill, both this p. 6 Oct.

Thomas Humphries and Alice Osborn, both this p. 18 Oct.

Thomas Harris, p. St. Olaves, Southwarke, and Mary Ward, p. St. Mary at Hill. *Lic.*, 25 Nov.

1717.

John Whitton and Catherine Floyd, both this p. 8 June.

John Smith and Sarah Parker, both this p. 8 July.

Henry Deare and Elizabeth Smith, both this p. 11 Nov.

Robert Beton, p. St. Mary, Aldermary, London, and Elizabeth Gwyn, p. Harrow on the Hill, Midd. *Lic.*, 21 Nov.

1718.

John Pattison and Elizabeth Steers, both p. Greenwich, Kent. *Lic.* 14 Apr.

John Branch and Elizabeth Steward, both this p. 15 Apr.

Richard Winterton and Martha Moss, both this p. *Lic.*, 28 Apr.

Atkins Wilkinson, p. Fulham, and Mary Smith, this p. 13 May.

Grevil Greenhill and Jane Harradine, both p. St. Andrew's, Holborn. *Lic.*, 27 May.

Robert Bunday and Jemima Bishop, both this p. 17 Aug.

Dorington Turner and Isabella Emerson, both this p. 18 Aug.

1719.

William May, St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Catherine Clift, of St. Dunstan's in the West, London. *Lic.*, 11 June.

William Vaughan and Ann Johnson, both of this p. 29 Oct.

Thomas Emms and Elizabeth Taffeney, both of this p. 6 Nov.

Henry Allum, of Richmond, and Mary Reynolds, of Mortlake, co. Surrey. *Lic.*, 19 Nov.

1720.

Thomas Brooks and Elizabeth Gyles, both of this p. *Lic.*, 23 Apr.

William Hinton and Joyce Davenport, both of Roehampton, p. Putney. *Lic.*, 24 Apr.

William Sharman and Jane Beman, both of this p. 28 Aug.

William Pering and Mary Haron, both of this p. 20 Feb.

[END OF VOL. I.]

1721.

Simon Lawrence and Dorothy Collins, both of this p. *Lic.*, 8 June.

Ephraim Shepherd and Elizabeth Davis, both of this p. *Lic.*, 2 July.

John Stotesbury and Eleanor Atley, both of Brentford, Middx. *Lic.*, 9 July.

Thomas Bayley, p. St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Sarah Lane, p. Fulham, Middx. *Lic.*, 16 July.

Henry Smith and Ann Crosbey, both this p. 29th July.

Robert Goodenough and Martha Martin, both this p. 24 Aug.

John Carter, p. Wandsworth, Surrey, and Rebecca Parker, this p. 17 Sept.

Robert Scampton, p. Christ Church, London, and Jane Redman, p. Ealing, Middx. *Lic.*, 24 Sept.

Charles Rouse, p. Battersea, Surrey, and Elizabeth Hearne, this p. 26 Sept.

John Wild and Penelope Perkins, both this p. *Lic.*, 1 Oct.

Russell Holt and Sarah Bates, both of New Brentford, Middx. *Lic.*, 22 Dec.

Richard Cliffin and Ann Rickets, both this p. 11 Feb.

1722.

Thomas Broderton, p. Ealing, Middx., and Sarah Haley, this p. 22 July.

John Williamson and Elizabeth Barnard, both of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, London, *Lic.*, 10 Nov.

James East and Mary Jones, this p. 2 Dec.

Bernard Naminck and Elizabeth Atkinson, both of p. St. Mary, Abchurch, London. *Lic.*, 23 Dec.

Joseph Harris and Ann Davis, both this p. 8 Jan.

1723.

Andrew Stanton, p. Wandsworth, Surrey, and Elizabeth Teer, this p. 23 April.

William Jenkins, p. Fulham, Middx., and Mary Dafphon, this p. 10 Aug.

William Burnet, p. Hanwell, co Middx., and Sarah Nichols, this p. 29 Sept.

William Cockerill, p. Wappingham, co. Northampton, and Martha Child, this p. *Lic.* 9 Oct.

William Tanner and Judith Beard, both of this p. *Lic.*, 8 Nov.

Robert Rose and Joan Hillet, both this p. 9 Feb.

1724.

John Jewell, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middx. and Mary Martin, of Putney, Surrey. *Lic.*, 9 Apr.

William Pering and Catherine Goodyer, both this p. 11 June.

William Golebay, p. Eling, Middx., and Eleanor Bunday, this p. 19 July.

Walter Stoke and Jane Fuller, both this p.
22 July.

John Downs, this p., and Sarah Ansell, p.
Eling, Middx. *Lic.*, 8 Oct.

John Brown, p. Eling, Middx., and Elizabeth
Curtis, this p. 26 Jan.

1725.

George Payne, p. Eling, and Elizabeth Ormerod,
p. Fulham, Middx. *Lic.*, 17 May.

Thomas Hopkins, p. Kensington, and Ann
Hubbins, p. Fulham, Middx. *Lic.*, 12 Dec.

1726.

George Hornblow and Elizabeth Weston, both
this p. 17 Apr.

Thomas Mericks and Frances Whipp, both this
p. 10 May.

Richard Case, p. St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and
Hannah Mason, p. St. Mary-le-Strand, Middx.
Lic., 10 Aug.

Jeremiah Frickleton and Mary Alderman. 19
Nov.

John Monk and Mary Coward, both p. Ealing.
Lic., 14 Dec.

Thomas Goodenough and Elizabeth Cartwright,
both this p. 5 Feb.

1727.

Gabriel Barns and Mary Feild, both this p.
7 Apr.

John Dawson, p. St. James', Westminster, and
Elizabeth Gibson, this p. *Lic.*, 30 Apr.

William Bryant and Mary Child, both this p.
Lic., 25 May.

John Nicolo Morel, p. St. James', Westminster,
and Philippa Chancey, this p. *Lic.*, 22 June.

Charles Davis, p. Norwood, Middlesex, and
Martha Ware, p. Isleworth, Middlesex. *Lic.*, 22
June.

Edward Wilson and Ann Bird, both this p. 17 Dec.

Henry Langdon, of [erasure] Webridge, Middlesex, and Mary Lock, of Acton, said Co. *Lic.*, 30 Jan.

1728.

Henry Iles, of Putney, co. Surrey, and Alice Warner, of Reading, Berks. *Lic.*, 4 Aug.

Richard Cook, this p., and Elizabeth Parker, of Richmond, p. Kingston, Surrey. *Lic.*, 23 Sept.

Michael Heck and Anne Gibson, both this p. 24 Nov.

1729.

John Howell and Elizabeth Hemming, both p. Isleworth, co. Middx. *Lic.*, 10 Apr.

Thomas Clark, p. Ealing, co. Middx., and Elizabeth Warner, p. Ewelane, co. Oxford. *Lic.*, 26 May.

William Wivell, p. St. Martin's-in-the Fields, Middx., gent., and Mary Cressener, p. St. Bride's, London. *Lic.*, 9 July.

1730.

John Wilks, p. Mortlake, Surrey, and Martha, Clarke, this p. 21 May.

George Salter, p. St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, co. Middx., and Ann Bever, p. Putney, Surrey. *Lic.*

Stephen Meredith and Elizabeth Lloyd, both this p. Aug. 17.

Walter Jones, p. St. Bridget, London, and Elizabeth Ayres, of Mortlake, co. Surry. *Lic.*, 26 Nov.

1731.

Thomas Wellbeloved, p. Ealing, Middx., and Elizabeth Middleton. *Lic.*, 18 Apr.

Edward Frisby and Elizabeth Stow, both this p. *Lic.*, 25 July.

Thomas Dayrell, p. St. George, Hanover Square, Middx., and Sarah Lockett, of said p., by *Lic.*, on or soon after 23 April.

Richard Godfrey, p. Bix, co. Oxford, and Jane Sawyer, this p. *Lic.*, 27 Sept.

William Yeates and Elizabeth Redding. *Lic.*, 6 Oct.

Edward Gload and Martha Potter, p. Fulham, Middx. *Lic.*, 23 Nov.

John Wise and Elizabeth Strutt, both of this p. 28 Nov.

1732

Edward Anderson, p. Hendon, Middx., and Sarah Simpson, p. St. George, Bloomsbury. *Lic.*, 5 May.

“The end of ye Register of Marriages as kept by me, Thomas Wood, vicar.”

1733

Samuel Wyatt, p. St. Gyles in the Fields, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Phillips, said p., s. *Lic.*, 7 Aug.

John Horton, of Whitechurch, co. Salop, b., and Hester Powell, p. St. Margaret, Westminster, Middx. s. *Lic.*, 7 Aug.

Henry Anstead and Mary Newell, both this p. 9 Dec.

Charles Rogers, Mortlake, Surrey, and Margaret Whiting, p. Moulsey. *Lic.*, 17 Dec.

1734.

Richard Blackman and Mary Baker, both from London. *Lic.* 11 Aug.

Francis Woodley and Jane Wilson, both this p. 5 Nov.

1735.

Thos. Seton and Elizabeth Dent, both p. St. James', Clerkenwell, Lon. *Lic.* 11 May.

Richard Burford, of Ealing, and Eliz. Deane, this p. 25 Aug.

James Bourne, p. Christ Church, London, and Elizth. Holworthy, p. Hanwell, Midd. *Lic.*, 24 Dec.

David Drakeford, p. St. Bridget's, Lond., and Ann Ford, this p. 25 Dec.

William Collier and Mary Norris, both this p. 5 Mar.

1736.

William Harris, p. Hayes, Middx., and Sarah Simpson. 22 Nov.

William Collinridg and Sophia Bunt, both p. Isleworth. *Lic.*

1737.

Thomas Boucher, p. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lond., Ooker [or? Coker], p. St. Ausrin, Lond. *Lic.*, 2 July.

Thos. Pownall, p. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middx., and Dorothy Smith, p. Fulham. *Lic.*, 29 Oct.

1738.

John Nash and Sarah Crawley, both this p. 20 June.

William Alderson, p. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middx., b., and Mary Lepage, of Hammersmith, Middx., s. *Lic.*, 6 Aug.

Henry Deer and Frances Fuller, both this p. 15 Sept.

George Wadland and Eliz. Godwin, both this p. 9 Nov.

1739.

Richard Sympson and Susanna Risley, both this p. 11 May.

Peter Crosby, p. St. James, Westminster, and Ann Hawkins, same p. *Lic.*, 4 July.

John Perry, p. St. George, Hanover-square, Middx., b., and Mary Sladdon, w., p. St. Gyles, Cripplegate, London. *Lic.*, 29 July.

Sampson Westmore, w., p. Ealing, Middx., and
Ann Sirett, p. Hanwell, Middx. *Lic.*, 12 Sept.

George Downes and Mary Perring. 27 Sept.

Henry Hodges and Mary Moore, both this p.
19 Nov.

1740.

Adam Connell, w., and Mary Easton, s., both St.
John, Southwork. *Lic.*, 23 June.

John Coleman, p. St. Clement Danes, Middx.,
b., and Elizabeth Nichols, of St. Alban's, Herts.,
s., by the Rev. Mr. Hewel. 17 June.

John Appleton, of Middle Temple, London, b.,
and Eleanor Ball, of the p. St. Brid, Lond.,
widow. *Lic.*, 14 Aug.

Edward Tiller and Jane Dean, both this p.
2 Oct.

William Wood, p. Isleworth, Middx., and Jane
Simpson, this p. 1 Jan.

1741.

Benjamin Anstead and Elizabeth Simpson, both
this p. 9 Apr.

William Ashley and Jane Pope, both of this p.
17 Apr.

Henry Pullin, p. St. Clement Danes, Lond., b.,
and Hannah Pierson, p. St. Giles'-in-the-Fields,
Lond., s. *Lic.*, June 30.

John Stephenson, p. St. Clement East Cheap,
London, b., and Mary Holford, of New Brentford,
Middlx., w. *Lic.*, p. Rev. Mr. Chilcot, 19 Dec.

George Froud, p. St. Mary Overy's, Surrey, b.,
and Martha Whiteton, s. *Lic.*, 6 Jan.

1742.

Henry Smith and Phœbe Bond, both this p.
2 May.

Anthony Gyford, p. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, b.,
and Ann Ashurst, of the same. *Lic.*, 2 Sep.

William Loffmann and Mary Hawes, both this p.
18 Oct.

1743.

William Paul, p. St. Gyle's-in-the-Fields, b., and Jane Buck, of Mortlake, Surrey, s. *Lic.*, 21 Sept.

1744.

Robert Vennable and Anne Ody, both this p. 30 Apr.

William Collins, p. St. Andrew, Holborn, w., and Abigail Baxter, this p., s. *Lic.*, 19 July.

William Dent, p. St. Mary-la-Bonne, Middx., w., and Elizabeth Gibbons, of Lincoln's-inn, Lond., s. *Lic.*, 23 Aug.

Edward Bird, of Deptford, b., and Elizabeth Laggett, of Hammersmith, s. *Lic.*, 7 Sept.

Elijha Head, of New Brentford, Middx, b., and Sarah Ormorod, of Hammersmith, s. *Lic.*, 19 Nov.

Henry Hawes, of Chiswick, Middx., w., and Mary Cottrell, this p., s. *Lic.*, 20 Nov.

William Gillspie, w., and Mary Hall, this p., s. *Lic.*, 26 Feb.

1745.

Elijah Dellaney, p. St. Sepulchre, Lond., w., and Mary Hassell, same p., s. *Lic.*, 26 May.

Benjamin Light, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middx., b., and Anne Stoe, of Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 2 June.

Thomas Smith, p. St. Margaret, Westminster, Middx., b., and Jane Higginson, of Fulham, in same co., s. *Lic.*, 23 June.

1746.

Leigh Loryman, of St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey, w., and Elizabeth Hayward, of the same, w. *Lic.*, 21 Apr.

Samuel Roberts, of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, London, and Eleanor Spenceley, of St. Andrew, Holborn, co Middx., s. *Lic.*, 8 May

Francis Walkingame, of St. Martin-in-the-fields, Middx., b., and Mary Hider, of Kensington, said co., s. *Lic*, 18 May.

Thomas Hodges, p. St. James, Westminster, Middx., b., and Frances Burton, same p. s. *Lic.*, 1 Mar.

1747.

Joseph Starkey and Hester Cole, both this p. 19 Apr.

John Tomkins, p. St. George, Hanover-square, Middx., b., and Mary Edmonds, p. St. James, Westminster, s. *Lic.*, 6 Oct.

Robert Prentice and Jane Hubbard, both this p. 26 Dec.

1747-8.

James Hallofield, p. St. James, Westminster, Middx., b., and Catherine Helling, same p., s. *Lic.*, 9 Feb.

William Page, p. Teddington, Middx., w., and Elizabeth Brown, p. Barnes, Surry, w. *Lic.*

William Crick and Mary Newman, both this p. 26 June.

William Newman and Elizabeth Anderson, both of this p. 11 Sept.

John Bristor and Mary Brown, both this p. 12 Sept.

George Ottway, p. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middx., b., and Dorothy Mound, p. St. James, Westminster, said co., s. *Lic.*, 1 Oct.

Robert Bishop and Anne Corbet, both this p. 6 Oct.

1749.

Thomas Griffis and Temperance Bell, both this p. 16 Apr.

Daniel Blackwell, St. Andrew, Holborn, London, b., and Mary Brogden, p. St Faith, London, s. *Lic.*, 25 Apr.

Nathaniel Weston, p. St. Andrew, Holborn, Lond., b., and Ann Brogden, p. St. Faith, London, s. *Lic.*, 25 Apr.

William Lee, of Barnes, Surrey, b., and Margaret Brown of the same, s. *Lic.*, 4 June.

[An entry following this erased.]

1750.

Henrich Jorgensen, p. St. Paul, Covent Garden, Middx., b., and Esther Boucher, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 5 Feb.

John Harrison, p. St. Martin in ye Fields, Middx., b., and Susanna Baynes, p. St. Anne, Westminster, same co., s. *Lic.*, 14 July.

1751.

George Mercer, jun., of St. Mary le bone, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Prate, of the p. St. John the Evangelist, in the same co., s. *Lic.*, 26.

1752.

John Turner Harris, p. St. Michael, Queen Hithe, London, b., and Sarah Willekus, p. St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Middx., s. *Lic.*, 9 Apr.

Thomas Barsham, of the Inner Temple, London, esq., b., and Elizabeth Spateman, p. St. Dunstan's in the West, Middx., s. *Lic.*, 3 Aug.

Jasper Atkinson, p. St. Bartholomew, by the Royal Exchange, London, b., and Ann Vanderesch, of Chelsea, Middx., s. *Lic.*, 20 Aug.

Timothy Champain, p. Isleworth, Middx., b., and Sarah Gore, same place, s. *Lic.*, 24 Sept.

1753.

William Pack, p. St. Dunstan's in the West, London, b., and Elizabeth Baxter, "of the parish," [*sic.*] s. *Lic.*, 30 July.

1754.

William Wallis, p. St. Leonard Shoreditch, Middx., b., and Elizabeth York, of the same, s. *Lic.*, 17 Feb.

John Bardin, of Hammersmith, Middx., b , and Dorothy Smith, of the same place, s. *Lic.*, 28 Feb.

[The new system of registration of marriages begins here.]

1754.

John Mears and Elizabeth Grant, both this p. *Lic.*, consent of parents, 19 May.

Richard Cooknell and Mary Clark, both this p. 26 June.

Thomas Billing, of Hammersmith, and Mary Wallis, of C, 8 July.

Henry Shepherd and Mary Chester. 20 Aug.

Frederick Stow and Elizabeth Daphon, both this p. 9 Sept.

Timothy Lewis, p. Isleworth, Middx., and Margaret Holiday, this p. *Lic.*, 17 Sept.

William Young and Susanna Edwards, both this p. 19 Sept.

Henry Smith and Henrietta Maria Alberton, both this p. 19 Sept. (Bride signs Henrietta Allerton).

1755.

Samuel Chapman and Mary Cook, both this p. 12 Jan.

John Beorton and Mary Turner, both this p. 9 Apr.

William Bugbord and Elizabeth Hoppey, both this p. 11 May.

John Francis and Anne Street, both this p. 15 May.

John Vickress and Anne Hervey, both this p. 2 June.

Francis Evans and Jane Weare, of this p. *Lic.*, 2 June.

Anthony Hill and Ann Crips, both this p. 17 June.

William Webb and Mary Wilson, both this p. 29 July.

John Phillpott and Mary Heyden, both this p. *Lic.*, 6 Sept.

Robert Goodrick and Anne Mason, both this p. 10 Sept.

Philip Bearcroft, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, Middlx. w., and Mary Barker, p. Chiswick, w., *Lic.*, 18 Oct. Witnesses, G. Coventry, Charlotta Palmer.

George Phelps, of Isleworth, and Elizabeth Atwood, of C. *Lic.*, 11 Nov.

1756.

Thomas Parry, p. St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Susanna King, this p. 31 Mar.

Spencer Madan, A.M., clerk, p. St. George, Hanover-square, and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Cornwallis of this p. *Lic.*, 8 Apr. Witnesses, Geo. Townshend, Ferrers, R. Fowler.

Benjamin Browne and Elizabeth Taylor, both this p. 10 May.

Alexander Horseburgh and Rebekah Ragg. — May.

John Bearnford, of St. Martin in the Fields, w., and Ann Raymond, this p., s. *Lic.*, 21 June.

Daniel Nash, St. Andrew, Holborn, Middx. b., and Eliz. Holmes, w. *Lic.*, 29 June.

John Maybery and Mary Medley.

Cuthbert Allanson, this p., b., and Ann Preston, of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middx., s. *Lic.*, 17 July.

Humphrey Woolrych, of Uxbridge, b., and Mary Andrews, this p., s. *Lic.*, 25 July.

William Tredway, b., and Mary Tyrrel, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 7 Aug.

John Goodman and Margaret Davis, both this p. 30 Aug.

Edward Carpenter and Mary Pedder. both this p. 4 Sept.

John Aldridge and Elizabeth Couchman, both this p. 29 Sept.

Henry Price and Mary Blag, both this p. 18 Oct.

Richard Hunt and Mary Mundy, *Lic.*, 12 Sep.

John Bifield and Anne Wallace, both this p. 1757.

Ambrose Aldridge, this p., and Martha Denham, p. Isleworth. *Lic.*, 5 Apr.

James White, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Westminster, b., and Ann Pritchett, this p. *Lic.*, 8 May.

William Townley and Elizabeth Lowe, both this p. 25 July.

Rev. Edward Ventris, clerk, and Martha Elmy, s. *Lic.*, 28 July.

William Catterns and Mary Carter, both this p. 30 Aug.

Jeremiah Macartney and Sarah Wilkin, both this p. 20 Sept.

Charles Bridges and Mary Pope, both this p. 29 Oct.

Thomas Bunston and Elizabeth Palmer.

1758.

Daniel James, mariner, and Elizabeth Lewis, this p. 23 Jan.

Joseph Willson, b., and Mary Harding, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 31 March.

John Stoddard and Ann Dennis, s. *Lic.*, 14 May.

Tho. Strange and Eliz. Wilson, both this p. *Lic.*, 13 June.

George Denham, this p., and Ann Brasset, p. Fulham. *Lic.*, 29 June.

Henry Workman and Elizabeth Catterns, both this p. 9 July.

Tho. Banfield and Susanna Godfrey, both this p. 15 July.

Edward Banks and Mary Norway, both this p. 16 July.

Thomas Lawrence, b., and Sarah Stonard, s., both this p. 19 Aug.

Thomas Sedgwick and Ann Wells, both this p. 21 Sept.

Robert Legion and Elizabeth Higg, both this p. 8 Oct.

John Hobbs and Sarah Birchel, both this p. 10 Oct.

James Grant, w., and Mary Wilson, w., both this p. *Lic*, 7 Nov.

Ambrose Powell and Elizabeth Smith, both this p. 27 Nov.

John Dells and Elizabeth Silver, both this p. 17 Dec.

David Morgan and Mary Gillett, both this p. 18 Dec.

Thomas Wareham and Annie Derrick, both this p. 18 Dec.

1759.

William Holliday, p. St. Marylebone, Middx., b. and Hester Noddings, p. Chiswick. *Lic.*, 1 Jan.

Charles Gascoyne and Anne Tayler, both this p. 1 Jan. [Signed, Charles Gaskin and Ann Taylor.]

Thomas Dearlove and Sarah Show, both this p. 1 Jan.

[END OF VOL. II.]

George Barry, b., and Elizabeth Terry, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 25 Jan.

William Watkins and Hannah Jackson, both this p. 3 June.

John Adshed, b., and Hannah Procter, both this p. *Lic.*, 12 June.

James Deakin and Rebecca Coser, both this p. 17 June.

Jonathan Hills, b Wytheyham, Sussex, and Elizabeth Doney. 25 June.

Richard Loveday, b., and Mary Bainbridge, s., both this p. 10 July.

William Whittle and Catherine Bramley. 19 July.

William Grant and Elizabeth Mason, both this p. 14 Aug.

John Saunders, p. Richmond, Surrey, and Mary Webb, this p. 3 Sept.

Charles Allger, w., and Edith Eastwood, both this p. *Lic.*, 12 Sep.

1760.

John Bull and Ann Stephens, both this p. 3 Feb.

Michael Dobinson, b., and Elizabeth Motes, s. *Lic.*, 17 Feb.

Thomas Aslett, p. Ealing, and Sarah Compton, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 19 Feb.

Henry Jones, p. Ealing, and Jane Cowling, p. Chiswick. 19 Feb.

John Chapman, b., and Cathrine Sansam, s., both of this p. 25 Feb.

Richard Side and Esther Harvey, both this p. 5 March.

Thomas Barnett and Sarah Hartley, both this p. 1 May.

John Hale, w., and Mary Bourne, w. *Lic.*, 18 May.

John Stephens and Elizabeth Sharp, both this p. 21 Apr.

William Perrin, b., and Caroline Phelps, s. 25 May.

William Miles, and Elizth. Redfin, both this p. 3 June.

John Clarke, b., and Jane Jones, s. *Lic.*, 26 June.

William Gardener and Prudence Coningham, both this p. 7 July.

Thomas Howse, p. St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, w., and Cathrine Attwood, p. Chiswick. *Lic.*, 16 July.

William Bainbrigge, Esq., w., and Elizabeth Graves, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 31 July.

William Kent, b., and Mary Bradley, s., both this p. 21 Aug.

John Joyner, b., and Grace Burden, s., both this p. 27 Oct.

Samuel Day, b., and Dorothy Smith, s., both this p. 13 Nov.

1761.

Joseph Perrin, b., and Elizth. Saunders, s. 12 Jan.

Thomas Mansell, p. Chiswick, b., and Elizth. Blackwell, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. 18 Jan.

[The preceding is cancelled, the entry evidently being made before the time of the intended ceremony.]

Robert Taylor, b., and Letitia Hayward, s. 23 Feb.

Henry Lassiter, w., and Elizabeth Baldock, s. *Lic.*, 23 March.

Jabez Bloxham, p. St. Dunstan in the East London, b., and Ann Holland, p. Chiswick. *Lic.*, 10 May.

David Pickett, b., and Mary Glover, s., both this p. 18 May.

John Powell, p. St. James, Clerkenwell, w., and Margaret Williams, p. Chiswick, w. *Lic.*, 30 May.

Thomas Clarke, b., and Sarah Brown, s., both this p. 6 July.

George Clarke, b., and Ann Snapes, s., both this p. 16 Aug.

John Cooksley and Sarah Gewff, both this p. 28 Aug. [Signed Sarah Geff.]

James Aston and Mary Champs, both this p. 7 Sept.

William Wood, b., and Constant Walbank, s., both this p. 18 Sept.

Thomas Randal and Elizabeth Potter, both this p. 12 Oct.

Thomas Baker and Jane Doughty, both this p. 19 Oct.

Thomas Aldridge, b., and Elizabeth Phillips, both this p. *Lic.*, 26 Oct.

John Barr, p. St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, b., and Ann Owen, parish Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 8 Nov.

John Morris, p. Fulham, and Mary Green, p. Chiswick. 1 Dec.

1762.

Thomas Smith, b., and Ann Wilcocks, s., both of this p. 5 Jan.

Thomas Price, b., and Sarah Prickett, s., both this p. 12 Apr.

William Anthony, b., and Jane Clark, w., both this p. 1 May.

William Goter, chapelry of Kew, Surrey, b., and Eleanor Woodman, s., this p. *Lic.*, 4 May.

John Cripps, b., and Elizabeth Herne, s., both this p. 11 May.

John Wade, w., and Mary Brown, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 16 June.

George Pedder and Mary Ramblitt, both this p. 23 June.

Robert Singer and Mary Pitt, both this p. 28 June.

Ambrose Aldridge, w., and Mary Johnson, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 6 July.

St. George Molesworth, this p., clerke, b., and Lydia Henrietta Clarke, s. *Lic.*, 10 July.

Samuel Cross, p., St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Middx., b., and Mary Cassall, this p., s. *Lic.*, 11 July.

Thomas Saint, b., and Ann Crawley, s., both this p. 6 Aug.

John Bell, b., and Ann Perry, s. *Lic.*, 15 Aug.

John Snow, b., and Sarah Keen, s., both this p. 6 Sept.

Thomas Roseblade and Mary Coster, both this p. 11 Sept.

Edward Oain and Sarah Mainor [signs Maynor], both this p. 5 Nov.

Theophilus Cole, w., p. Christ Church, Middx., and Elizabeth Martin, s., this p. *Lic.*, 14 Nov.

1763.

Pain Humphrey and Mary Workman, both this p. 25 Apr.

Thomas Watson and Mary White, both this p. 1 May.

Robert Hitch, b., this p., and Mary Stocker, p. Ealing, Middx., w. *Lic.*, 16 May.

Thomas Floyde and Elizabeth Griffin, both this p. 13 June.

John Rice, b., and Mary Anthoney [signs Anthony], s., both this p. *Lic.*, 18 June.

William Hanks and Elizabeth Mitchall, both this p. 30 June.

James Powell, b., p. St. Benedict, Paul's Wharf, London, and Elizabeth Longcroft, s., this p. *Lic.*, 12 July.

Joseph Dodd and Elizabeth Taylor, both this p. 24 Aug.

William Robinson and Ann Morrell, both this p. 28 Aug.

John Swain, b., p. Mitcham, Surrey, and Mary Terry, s., this p. 22 Sept.

Thomas Benfield, w.; and Ann Wood, s., both this p. 19 Oct.

John Neber and Sarah Bleay, both this p. 23 Oct.

John Harris and Elizabeth Garth, both this p.
12 Dec.

John Marle and Sarah Lewis, both this p. 18
Dec.

1764.

William Martain [signs Martin], this p., and
Mary Relton, this p. 15 Jan.

William Langly and Hannah George, both this
p. 19 Jan.

Thomas Lever, Ann Putnam, both this p. 30
Jan.

Fenton Griffiths, Esq., b., Turnham Green, p.
Chiswick, and Sarah Wilde, s., of Ludlow, Salop.
Lic., 14 Feb. [Solemnized by J. Griffith, curate,
and attested by Ralph Griffiths].

John Nichols, b., and Barbara Eleanor Preston,
s., both this p. 24 April.

Andrew Oliver, b., p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields,
Middx., and Elizabeth Cossier, s., this p. *Lic.*,
8 May.

Thomas Masters and Sarah Flood, this p. 23
May.

John Holmes, b., and Rachel Perry, s., both this
p. 14 June.

William Morriss [signs Morris], and Jane Rice,
both this p. 3 July.

Joseph Dodd and Susanna Eglin, both this p.
17 July.

John Wells, b., and Mary Loft, s., both this p.
Lic., 7 Aug.

Samuel Stoke, b., and Mary Loft, s., both this p.
8 Sept.

Jude Lloyde, b., and Mary Smarfit, s., both this
p. 10 Sept.

Jonathan Butler, w., and Catherine Holmes, w.,
both this p. 11 Sept.

William Mills, b., and Jane Morell, s., both this
parish. 15 Sept.

Thomas Rogers, b., and Sarah Marriner, s., both this p. 30 Sept.

Francis Clayton, b., and Susannah Allin, s. 9 Oct.

Thomas Newell, b., and Phebe Dudley [signs Dudly], s., both this p. 4 Nov.

William Tansam, b., and Elizabeth Cooksly, s., both this p. 10 Nov.

William Filby, w., Heston, Middx., and Esther Harding, s., this p. 16 Dec.

1765.

George Bayly, b., and Joyce Taylor, s., both this p. 7 Apr.

William Keeves, b., p. St. Botolph, London, and Katie Edwards, s., this p. *Lic.*, 23 Apr.

Robert Banks and Elizabeth Lloyd, both this p. 23 May.

James Ansell, of hamlet of Hammersmith, b., p. Fulham, and Martha Woods, s. *Lic.*, 2 June.

Rev. Mr. Arthur Coham and Miss Grace Anne Woodroffe, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 29 July. Married by me John Oxford [*i.e.*, the Bishop] in presence of Plukenette Woodroffe, Nathl. Hume.

Robert Brown and Frances Green, both this p. 12 Aug.

John Stringfellow, w., and Elizabeth Taylor, w. 17 Sept.

Jacob Hencock and Hannah Cain, both this p. 23 Sept.

William Laws, b., and Sarah Grantham, s. *Lic.*, 24 Sept.

Thomas Tindal and Ann Green, both this p. 30 Sept.

David Cosure, b., and Elizabeth Guillard, s., both this p. 10 Oct.

George Newbury, b., and Amelia Arnold, s., both this p. 20 Oct.

John Davis, b., and Elizabeth Rudd, s., both this p. 20 Oct.

John Richardson, b., and Betty Mariner. 28 Nov.

John Clark, b., and Ann Miles, s., both this p. 17 Dec.

1766.

Dickenson Nevill, w., and Dorothy Brown, both this p. *Lic.*, 24 Feb.

Matthew Wright, b., and Elizabeth Thorn, s., this p. *Lic.*, 30 March.

John Andrews, b., and Amy Kent, s., both this p. 3 Apr.

Edward Cane, w., and Hannah White, s., both this p. 4 May.

Robert Hedge and Sarah Maria Terry, s., both p. *Lic.*, 15 May.

Samuel Welman, b., and Mary Tett, s., both this p. 20 June.

William Hunt, b., and Hannah Wells, s., both this p. 19 June.

John Pearce, b., and Mary Mason, s., both this p. 8 July.

Thomas White, b., and Margaret Hardstaff, s., both this p. 10 July.

Francis Farndon, w., and Hannah Goodwin, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 31 July.

John Clark, and Rose Ironmonger, both this p. 3 Aug.

John Cave, this p., b., and Betty Read, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Field, liberty of Westminster, s. 4 Sep.

Thomas Paine, this p., b., and Susannah Smoth-wit (signs Susannah Smorthwait), p. Greenwich, Kent, s. *Lic.*, 7 Sept.

Richard Dennison and Elizabeth Titsell, both this p. 9 Sept.

William Hillier and Sarah Densley, both this p. 29 Sept.

Richard Horne, b , and Catherine Wicker, both this p. 11 Nov.

Robert Nichols, b., and Elizabeth Wilkinson, s., both this p. 25 Dec.

1767.

Robert Stedall, p. Chiswick, b., and Susannah Day, p. Godstone, Surrey, s. *Lic* , 6 Jan.

Richard Sheppard, b., and Elizabeth Horne, w., both of this p. *Lic.*, 23 Feb.

Thomas Thorn, b., and Mary Ashmore, s., both this p. 14 June.

James Wells, b., and Elizabeth Rawlins, s., both this p. 5 July.

Thomas Cox, b., and Frances Pattin, s., both this p. *Lic* , 30 July.

John Nockress, w., and Elizabeth Wells, s., both this p. 22 Aug.

Joseph Bedding, b., and Elizabeth Novill, w., both this p. 15 Oct.

Ralph Griffiths, w., and Elizabeth Clark, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 20 Oct.

Rev. Mr. William Collins, b , and Charlotte Fothergill, s., p. Fulham. *Lic.*, 3 Nov. [Mr. Collins was curate of Chiswick, 1764-68].

William Pearce, w., and Mary Cox, s., both this p. 16 Nov.

Robert Gray, w., and Mary Dear, s., a minor, both of Chiswick. *Lic.*, 30 Dec.

1768.

John Colley, p. Watford, Hertford, b., and Hannah Smith, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 1 Jan.

Weedon Rolls, b., and Emm Hearne, both this p *Lic.*, 16 Feb.

Daniel Styles, b., and Mary Turner, s., both this p. 3 April.

Jonas Sparkes, b , and Mary Sherreff, w., both this p. *Lic.*, 11 May.

Charles Swifleet, b., and Ann Latour, s. 29 May.

John Hook, b., Ann Williams, s., both this p. 2 June.

John Godlyman, p. St. Peter, Chalfont, Bucks, b., and Mary Bratherton, this p., s. *Lic.*, 24 July.

William White, b., and Mary Prinks, s., both this p. 25 Aug.

Henry Turvey, p. St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middx., and Mary Haymer, this p., s., a minor. *Lic.*, 6 Sept.

Thomas Fruin, b., and Sarah Cox, s., this p. 22 Sept.

Thomas Smith, w., and Mary Devonport [signs Davenport], both this p, s. *Lic.*, 1 Oct.

Richard Mason, b., and Sarah Webb, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 9 Oct.

Richard Stokes, b., and Ann Price, s., both this p. 15 Oct.

William Walker, b., and Mary Medcalfe, s., both this p. 22 Oct.

David Davis, b., and Elizabeth Williams, s., both this p. 23 Oct.

John Bishop, b., and Mary Pottral, s. 23 Oct.

William Hunt, p. Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, w., and Jane Morris, this p. *Lic.*, 23 Dec.

William Lake, b., and Ann Workman, s., both this p. 27 Dec.

1769.

John Shayler, b., and Catherine Goulding, s., both this p.

Samuel Blizard, b., and Jane Farley, s., both this p. 31 Jan.

Oliver Gould, b., and Elizabeth Daviss, s., both this p. 13 Apr.

Robert Hammerton, b., and Ann Gunter, s., both this p. 22 Apr.

John Allenson, w., and Jane James, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 23 Apr.

Henry Overall, p. Daventree, co. Northampton, b., and Ann Spateman, this p., s. *Lic.*, 18 June.

Samuel Hutchins, p. Kensington, Middlesex, b., and Ann Phelps, this p. *Lic.*, 24 June.

John Hagues, w., and Mary Brotherton, w., both this p. 30 July.

James Copeland, b., and Elizabeth Wellings, s., both this p. 20 Aug.

James Atkins, hamlet of Hammersmith, b., and Ann Sleade, this p., s. 7 Sept.

Richard Edwards, b., and Elizabeth Moss, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 12 Sept.

John Wheeler, b., and Ann Till, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 20 Sept.

John Geaps, b., and Mary Coleman, s., both this p. 8 Oct.

Robert Hancock, b., and Elizabeth Evans, s., both this p. 15 Oct.

James Moor, b., and Esther Page, s., both this p. 16 Oct.

James Langstone, b., and Rachel Swiry, both this p. 29 Oct.

Thomas Stevens, this p., b., and Mary Legert, alias Leddiard, p. Brentford, s. *Lic.*, 31 Oct.

Nouel Wilkson, b., and Elizabeth Ann Catterns, s., both this p. 9 Nov.

James Good, w., this p., and Elizabeth Tooth, p. Fulham. 30 Nov.

1770.

Thomas Masters, w., and Mary Whitting, s. 7 Jan.

Timothy Ketelbey, b., and Susannah Waller, s., both this p. 17 Feb.

James Baker, b., and Jane Green, s., both this p. 20 Feb.

Joseph Stoakes, b., and Christian Felton, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 21 Apr.

Thomas Smith, p. Chiswick, and Elizabeth Sutton, p. Bedfont., s. 26 Apr.

John Alderman Bell, this p., w., and Mary Kerchevall, p. Ealing, s., a minor. 28 Apr.

William Seymour, b., and Elizabeth Buckle, s. *Lic.*, 10 May.

William Benson, b., and Jane Wood, s., both this p. 4 June.

Richard Starling, b., and Mary Jones, s. 17 June.

Samuel Plant, p. St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, w., and Martha Dean, this p., s. *Lic.*, 3 July.

Thomas Denney, b., and Sarah Simpson, s., both this p. 15 July.

Thomas Witts, b., and Sarah Brown, s., both this p. 9 Sept.

James Jeffery, p. Abbott's Sand, Hants, b., and Elizabeth Blackbird, this p., s. *Lic.*, 25 Sept.

Edward Loveman, b., and Mary Street, both of this p., s. *Lic.*, 29 Sept.

John Jefferys, b., and Elizabeth Blake, s., both this p. 8 Oct.

William Jewell, b., and Susannah Allom, s., both this p. 2 Dec.

Thomas Dean, w., and Anne Parry, both this p. *Lic.*, 18 Dec.

1771.

Henry Pennal, p. Queenborough, Kent, b., and Mary Webb, this p., s. *Lic.*, 10 Feb.

Nathaniel Young, b., and Jane Harris, s., both this p. 7 Apr.

John Buscoll, p. St. Margaret, Westminster, Middx., w., and Elizabeth Snell, this p., s. *Lic.*, 27 Apr.

James Lee, b., and Betty Jordon, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 28 May.

George Twitchings, p. St. Margaret, Pattens London, w., and Sarah Burton, this p. *Lic.*, 12, June.

Allan Pollok, p. Woolwich, Esq., w. and Anne Rickes, this p., w. *Lic.*, 24 June.

Thomas Appleton, p. East Hendrich, Berks, b., and Elizabeth Robey, this p., s. *Lic.*, 8 Aug.

William Pether, b., and Ruth Smart, s. 14 Aug.

John Allenson, w., and Ann West, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 17 Aug.

George Westall, b., and Abigail Honey, s., both this p. 18 Aug.

James Mead, b., and Sarah Perrin, s., both this p. 15 Oct.

Richard Cook, b., and Sarah Wild, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 3 Nov.

Matthew Phillips, of Mortlake, Surrey, b., and Mary Bond, this p., s. *Lic.*, 5 Nov.

John Maybank, w., and Grace Chappell, w., both this p. 24 Nov.

Robert Bates, b., and Elizabeth Moore, w., both this p. 13 Dec.

1772.

Robert Thuell, b., and Mary Selby, s., both this p. 26 Jan.

Abraham Robinson, b., and Elizabeth Willett, s. 2 March.

Dickenson Nevill, w., and Susannah Lucas, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 27 March.

William Denney, b., and Lucy Sarah Gipsey, s., a minor, both this p. 20 Apr.

Nathanil Robinson, b., and Sarah Folley, s., both this p. 3 May.

Right Hon. George Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel, Ireland, b., and Right Hon. Frances Manners (natural and lawful daughter of the late most Hon. John Manners, deceased, commonly called Marquis

of Granby), s., a minor of this p., m. by sp. lic., at Sutton Court House, 9 July, by Thos. Bristol. Witnesses, E. Somerset, Geo. Sutton, Granby.

John Sansom, b., and Ann Stokes, s., both this p. 21 Aug.

William Young, p. St. George, Hanover-square, Middx., b., and Martha Martin, this p., s. *Lic.*, 5 Sept.

William Walker, w., and Sarah Beless, s., both this p. 29 Sept.

1773.

William Banvis, this p., b., and Sarah Lawson, p. Lewisham, Kent. 4 Jan.

Mark Stacey, b., and Ann Steens, s., both this p. 6 May.

William Waldren, b., and Barbara Murrell, s., both this p. 10 May.

Thomas Wise and Escher Owley, both this p. 19 June.

William Raven, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, b., and Susannah Salmon, this p. *Lic.*, 26 June.

Samuel Beever, b., and Sarah Overton, s., both this p. 2 July.

John Ashley, b., and Mary Loveman, s. 27 July.

Thomas Ockford, b., and Mary Howell, s., both this p. 1 Nov.

Francis Spratley, b., and Ann Atkins, s., both this p. 19 Nov.

Richard White, b., and Eleanor Herd, s., both this p. 6 Dec.

Henry Hammerston, b., and Margaret Bristoe, s., both this p. 31 Dec.

1774.

Robert Hall, b., and Ann Cannon, s., both this p. 6 Jan.

Matthew Wright, w., and Susannah Nevill, w., both this p. *Lic.*, 12 Jan.

George Cater, b., and Sarah Peacock, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 27 Jan.

Crispin Jackson, p. St. Clement Danes, Middx., b., and Jane Gibson, this p., s. *Lic.*, 27 Jan.

Francis Wright, b., and Jane Baker, w. 13 Feb.

John Williams, b., and Elizabeth Perrin, s., both this p. 20 March.

Robert Wells, b., and Ann Hobbs, s., both this p. 18 Apr.

Charles Parr, b., and Jane Shaw, s., both this p. 30 May.

John Rowland, b., and Elizabeth Wood, s., both this p. 16 Aug.

Joseph Wells, b., and Mary Lloyd, s., both this p. 17 Aug.

Thomas Bates, p. Kensington, b., and Eleanor Wilkinson, this p., s. *Lic.* 6 Sep.

Benjamin Hilliard, p. Ealing, Middx., b., and Deborah Hearne, this p., s. *Lic.*, 2 Dec.

Richard Moore b., and Hannah Runnington, s., both this p. 16 Dec.

1775.

William Laws, w., and Mary Lambert, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 17 Feb.

James Norris and Martha Burgess, both this p. 6 June.

Sir William Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, co. Chester, b., and Barbara Towneley, of this p., s. *Lic.*, 2 Aug.

Joseph Beech, w., and Maria Brown, s., both this p. 12 Sept.

Jonathan Stubbins, b., and Rachel Corn, w, both this p. *Lic.*, 7 Nov.

Thomas Newman, this p., b., and Mary Newman, p. Froxfield, Wilts, s. *Lic.*, 29 Dec.

John Southern, b., and Sarah Hobbs, s., both this p. 17 May.

see also
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George Darling, b., and Ann May, s., this p. 20 May.

Thomas Webb, b., and Sarah Deacon, s. 28 May.

John Strover, b., and Mary Rogers, s., both this p. 14 June.

Henry Kent, b., and Margaret Wantling, both this p., s. 2 July.

George Essex, w., and Elizabeth Wake, w., both this p. 26 Aug.

William Brown, b., and Jane Pickering, s., both this p. 18 Sept.

Thomas King, w., Hannah Reed, s. 8 Oct.

George Warren, p. Brentford, Middx., b., and Panth Palsom, s., this p. *Lic.*, 7 Dec.

William Hooking, b., and Sarah Tuttle, s., both this p. 26 Dec.

1776.

Philip Green, b., and Susannah Fisher, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 7 Jan.

Henry Stephenson, p. Acton, Mid., b., and Sarah Ruberry, p. Chiswick, s., a minor. *Lic.*, 16 March.

Samuel Bishop, b., and Mary Hearne, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 29 March.

James Hooper, w., and Bright Frazier, w., both this p. 27 May.

Joseph Adams, b., and Phillice Matthews, s., both this p. 2 June.

Robert Rodbourn, b., and Ann Childs, s., both this p. 9 June.

Joseph Greenwood, p. St. John, Hackney, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Green, this p., s. *Lic.*, 11 June.

Christopher Sunnon, b., and Elizabeth Timmings, s., both this p. 17 June.

John Johnson, b., and Esther Bunday, s., both this p. 18 Aug.

Joseph Gislingham, p. St. Mary Le Bow, London, b., and Mary Jones, this p., s. *Lic.*, 18 Aug.

William Hunt, b., and Mary Parker, s., both residing in Chiswick. 2 Sept.

William Woodward, b., and Frances Larkham, s. both this p. *Lic.*, 9 Nov.

John Bifield, b., Sarah Turner, s., both this p. 1 Dec.

Samuel Robarts, of Beverley, York, Esq., b., and Ann Blackmore, this p., s. *Lic.*, 22 Dec.

1777.

Daniel Gould, this p., b., and Jane Myler, p. Bushey, co. Hertford, s. *Lic.*, 6 Jan.

Alexander Watson, p. St. Paul, Covent Garden, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Blackmore, this p., s. *Lic.*, 12 Jan.

Richard Marks, b., and Mary Jepp, s., both this p. 2 Feb.

James Wall, b., and Ann Matthews, s., both this p. 10 Feb.

William Jennings, b., and Mary Markham, s., both this p. 11 Feb.

John Stretton, b., and Sarah Thorington, s., both this p. 8 Apr.

James Marriner, b., and Mary Chip, s., both this p. 9 June.

James Goodwin, b., and Ruth Price, s., both this p. 7 July.

Thomas Jeff, b., and Hannah Russen, s., both this p. 20 July.

Hon. William Henry Bouverie, b., and Right Hon. Lady Bridget Douglas, s., of this p. *Lic.*, 16 Aug.

William Fraser, p. St. Margaret's, Westminster, Middx., b., and Margaret Fraser, this p., s. *Lic.* 18 Sept.

James Tradaway, b., and Dinah Saunders, s., both this p. 29th Sept.

Simon Goulding, b., and Sarah King, s., both this p. 7 Oct.

Moses Hadley, p. S. Giles-in-the-Field, b., and Ann Young, this p., s. *Lic.*, 9 Oct.

James Thompson, b., and Mary Edwards, s., both this p. 26 Oct.

Joseph Clinch, p. St. Bridget, otherwise St. Bride, London, b., and Anne Clarke, this p., s. *Lic.*, 19 Dec.

1778.

John Clarke, w., and Catherine Exley, w., both of Turoham Green. *Lic.*, 7 Jan.

Edward Spencer, b., and Elizabeth Moore, s., both this p. 1 March.

George Boon, b., and Sarah Curtice, w., both this p. 19 Apr.

William Hawkins, b., and Frances Morris, s. 10 May.

William Baldwin, b., and Mary Pedder, w., both this p. 14 May.

Edmund Elkins, p. St. Mary, Gilford, Surrey, w., and Elizabeth Barnes, this p., w. *Lic.*, 28 June.

Richard Little, b., and Ann Close, s., both this p. 19 July.

William Walker, b., and Susannah Young, s., both this p. [entered thus, but not married].

James Williams, b., and Jane Jones, s., both this p. 20 July.

Charles Dwyer, b., and Elizabeth Spreadbereg, s., both this p. 12 Oct.

John Sich, b., and Ann Ruberry, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 28 Oct.

Thomas Parr, p. St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, b., and Wilhelmina Burbank, this p., s. *Lic.*, 9 Nov.

James Bond, b., and Mary Coxson, s., both this p. 16 Nov.

William Fish, w., and Elizabeth Lotman, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 9 Dec.

Thomas Hobbs, w., and Elizabeth Giles, both this p., s. 20 Dec.

Joseph Moreton, b., and Mary Wynn, s., both this p. 24 Dec.

1779.

William Close, b., and Susannah Green, s., both this p. 24 Jan.

Cornelius Moore, b., and Mary Melson, s., both this p. 13 Feb.

Samuel Stansby, b., and Elizabeth Holt, both this p. 25 March.

John Sheldon, p. St. Gile's-in-the-Fields, Middx., b., and Rebecca Palmer, this p., s. *Lic.*, 8 Apr.

William Hones, w., and Mary Bovington, w., both this p. 14 Apr.

Samuel Russell, p. Ealing, Middx., b., and Sophia Hoskins, this p., s. *Lic.*, 4 May.

James Attmore, w., and Ann Wooster, w., both this p. 6 July.

Edward Bruce, b., and Elizabeth Bunday, s., both this p. 24 Oct.

John Richason, b., and Ann Brown, w., both this p. 2 Nov.

Edward Blackmore, this p., b., and Dorothy Firmin, p. St. Mary-le-Strand, s. *Lic.*, 18 Nov.

1780.

John Huggins, b., and Sarah Susannah Fortune, s., both this p. 22 Jan.

Thomas Moore, b., and Elizabeth Turnbull, s., both this p. 22 Jan.

Edward Carter, b., and Ann Brooks, s., both this p. 2 Feb.

Henry Simmons, w., and Elizabeth Salter, s., both this p. 8 Feb.

Edward Smith Foss, p. St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, b., and Ann Rose, this p., s. *Lic.*, 17 Aug.

George Towneley, w., and Margaret La Forest [signs Marguerite de la Forest], s., both this p. *Lic.*, 2 Sept.

Samuel Mason, b., and Mary Powell, s., both this p. 5 Nov.

1781.

William Ashton, b., and Mary Harding, s., both this p. 14 Feb. [so entered but not solemnized].

John Christian Lubck (sic.), p. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, b., and Ann Eichhorn, this p., s. *Lic.*, 18 Feb.

George Herne, of Basingstoke, Hants, b., and Ann Fisher, this p., s. *Lic.*, 29 Apr.

Thomas Denham, p. St. Sepulchre, co. Middx., b., and Sarah Brown, this p. *Lic.*, 28 June.

Joseph Ogle, b., and Sarah Price, s. 5 Aug.

William Taylor, St. Mary Lebone, Middx., w., and Maria Cantwell, this p., w. *Lic.*, 15 Sept.

Robert Hammatt and Mary Jane Woodhouse, both this p. 2 Oct.

Russel Brown, b., and Mary Dukes, s., both this p. 14 Oct.

Francis Barnet, b., and Mary Richardson, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 1 Dec.

1782.

James Matthews, b., and Ann Flood, both this p. 4 March.

George Hoskins, b., and Catherine Rushing, s., both this p. 11 May.

Daniel Rowles, b., and Ann Ridgards, s., both this p. 19 May.

Roger Thomas, p. Fulham, w., and Amelia Rou-biliac, this p., s. *Lic.*, 11 June.

Thomas Tonkin, b., and Elizabeth Milner, s., both this p. 15 Aug.

Henry Walther, p. St. Martin's-in-the Fields, b., and Mary Morice, this p., s. *Lic.*, 29 Aug.

Eagle Sands, b., and Elizabeth Benward, w., both this p. 1 Dec.

John Sermon, p. St. George, Midd., b., and Sarah Loveman, this p., s. *Lic.*, 5 Dec.

James Grant, w., and Susannah Fee, s., 25 Dec.

Thomas Stone, b., and Maria Hackshaw, s., both this p. 30 Dec.

1783.

John Bones, b., and Ann Humphrey, s. 10 Feb.

John Teede, p. St. George, Hanover-square, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Woods, this p., s. *Lic.*, 12 Feb.

Richard Pearce, b., and Elizabeth Bruce, w. 25 Apr.

John Manders, b., and Margaret Huddleston, s., both this p. 13 May.

Charles Burney, b., and Sarah Rose, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 24 June.

William Gould, b., and Mary Bryant, s. 26 June.

George Shepperd, b., and Elizabeth Shepperd, w. *Lic.*, 9 July.

Edward Bailey, w., and Mary Westmore, w., both this p. 10 July.

John Dean, b., and Elizabeth Fielder, s. 20 July.

Benjamin Hubble, b., and Catherine Sharpray, s. 9 Aug.

Thomas Tompson, w., and Elizabeth Granday, w., both this p. 29 Sept.

William Hewett, b., and Ruth Goodwin, w. 26 Oct.

Robert Roffe, p. Yealing, Middx., w., and Ann Fisher, this p., w. *Lic.*, 30 Nov.

1784.

Henry Webb, w., and Elizabeth Fisher, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 3 Feb.

John Fleming, p. St. Mary-le-Bow, London, b., and Elizabeth Preston, this p., s. *Lic.*, 8 April.

Anthony James, b., and Sarah Jackson, s., both this p. 12 Apr.

Rev. Samuel Peshall, clerk, b., and Charlotte Crawford, s., both this p. 3 May.

Stephen Snalgrove and Sarah Morgan, both this p. 9 Aug.

William Cook, w., and Jane Levings [signs Levvings], w., both this p. 23 Aug.

William Platt, b., and Sarah Grainger, s. 29 Aug.

Stephen Thatcher and Elizabeth Hurd, both this p. 30 Aug.

John Gordon and Sarah Wheatley, both this p. 30 Sep.

Thomas Jeff, w., and Ann Lukes, w., both this p. 4 Oct. [Not solemnized].

Charles Peirce and Elizabeth Bramley, both this p. 17 Oct. [Not solemnized].

William Walter, b., and Frances Cole, s., both this p. 21 Oct.

William Blackmore, p. Chiswick, Middx., and Jane Lucas, p. Coulsdon, Surrey, s. *Lic.*, 27 Nov.

1785.

John Allen and Phebe Hutchens, both this p. 9 January.

James Saker and Mary Stocker, both this p. 9 Jan.

Edward Wheatley and Phebe Blackmore, both this p. 28 March.

William Ayers and Sarah Norton, both this p. 29 May.

James Norris and Martha Burges, both this p. 6 June.

Sir William Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, Chester, b., and Barbara Towneley, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 2 Aug.

Joseph Beech, w., and Maria Brown, s., both this p. 12 Sept.

Jonathan Stubbins, b., and Rachel Corn, of this p., w. *Lic.*, 7 Nov.

Thomas Newman, p. Chiswick, b., and Mary Newman, p. Froxfield, Wilts., s. *Lic.*, 29 Dec.

1786.

Thomas Dyer, b., and Mary Catterns, s. 1 Jan.

Nicholas Joseph Soilleux, this p., b., and Mary Woodcock, p. Kensington, Middx. s. *Lic.*, 5 Jan.

Isaac Griffin and Martha Dukes, both this p. 15 Jan.

William Turner and Sarah Shuesmith, both this p. Feb. [Not solemnised].

John Burford, this p., b., and Mary Servant, p Ealing, s. *Lic.*, 18 Feb.

Benjamin Allen, b., and Sarah Clark, s., both this p. 16 Apr.

Edward Chipp, b., and Frances Hughes, s. 17 Apr.

John Rich, b., and Elizabeth Compton, s., both this p. 27 Apr.

Samuel Wood, b., and Harriott Suter, a minor, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 22 Oct.

James Carter, b., and Hannah Dean, s., both this p. 11 Dec.

1787.

Rev. John Hadley Swain, clerk, p. Paddington, Middx., w., and Ann Debaufre, this p. *Lic.*, 1 Jan.

Richard Cook, b., and Ann Coffea, s., both this p. 11 Feb.

*See also
p. 232*

Stephen Howell, w., and Martha King, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 12 Feb.

Thomas Brayne, p. St. Mary-le-Bone, b., and Elizabeth Colley, this p., s. *Lic.*, 22 Feb.

James Wells, b., and Elizabeth Harrison, s. 9 May.

Jeremiah Joseph Thompson, b., and Rebecca Willshire, s. *Lic.*, 28 June.

David Croll, b., and Mary Wattson, s., both this p. 30 June.

John Searle, b., and Hannah Grapes, s., both this p. 8 July.

Richard Burford, p. St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, Esq., b., and Sarah Costar, this p., s., a minor. *Lic.*, 7 Aug.

Thomas Hunt, b., and Ann Durham, s., both this p. 12 Aug.

George Dawson, p. St. Ann, Westminster, Middx., b., and Rachel Kevers, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 26 Aug.

John Shard, w., and Mary Turner, s., both this p. 14 Oct.

Thomas Green, b., and Mary Wells, s., both this p. 5 Nov.

1788.

George Brown, b., and Mary Wright, s., both this p. 6 Jan.

Benjamin Binge, b., and Hannah Macpharson, s., both this p. 16 Jan.

William Dodd, b., and Mary Weaver, s., both p. 17 June.

William Oakley, b., and Mary Colley, s., both this p. 24 June.

Edward Lewis, p. Queen Hithe, London, b., and Augusta Beauvais, this p., s., a minor. 3 July.

John Sandeford, this p., w., and Elizabeth Bowler, p. St. George-the-Martyr, s. *Lic.* 10 July.

George Yeaw, b., and Mary Fleetwood, s., both this p. 7 Sept.

William Bunday, w., and Catherine Chapman, w., both this p. 22 Sept.

Henry Rickett, p. Harmondsworth, co. Middx., b., and Sarah Taylor, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 28 Sept.

Robert Newberry, b., and Eleanor Hodgshon, s., both this p. 28 Sept.

Frederick Francis, b., and Sarah Ford, s., both this p. 1 Nov.

John Perkins, b., and Mary Bunday, s., both this p. 8 Nov.

James Gordon, Esq., b., and Sarah Mackay, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 18 Dec.

1789.

Thomas Burrin, b., and Sarah Ford, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 26 Jan.

Samuel Wing and Grace Lewis, both this p. 26 Jan.

William Wakeman, b., and Letitia Pike, s., both this p. 2 Feb.

William Cripps, b., and Mercy Wheeler, s. 19 Feb.

James Duglass, b., and Elizabeth Clarke, s. 12 Apr.

Charles Trueman, b., and Ann Sumpton, s., both this p. 20 Apr.

William Pearse, b., and Lucy Lucas, s., both this p. 20 May.

William Sanders, b., and Ann Hall, s., both this p. 8 June.

Thomas Clifford, b., and Ann Bovington, s., both this p. 6 July.

George Bursill, b., and Ann Marriner, s., both this p. 6 Sep.

William Davison, b., and Rebecca Southwell, s., both this p. 27 Sep.

William Bryon, of Hammersmith, Middx., b., and Mary Wood, this p., s. *Lic.*, 27 Oct.

Thomas Catterns, b., and Flower Tindall, s., both this p. 9 Nov.

1790.

James Newman, b., and Olive Wise, s., both this p. 4 Jan.

Richard Austin, b., and Ann Waterer, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 14 May.

Thomas Houghton, p., and Ann Dudley, w. 24 May.

John Robert, b., and Eleanor Haynes, s., both this p. 27 May.

William Barnard, p. Richmond, Surry, b., and Sarah Elizabeth Dancer, of Little Sutton, in this p. *Lic.* of Bp. of London, 17 July.

Thomas Beaven, and Mary Phillips, both this p. 28 July.

John Ford, Esq. of Bath, b., and Elizabeth Sheppard, this p., s. *Lic.*, 29 July.

James Hobbs, w., and Lucy Hughesley, s., both this p. 15 Aug.

Willim [*sic.*] Thorne, b., and Mary Moore, s., both this p. 5 Sep.

Edward Bisshopp, this p., Esq., b., and Jane Atkinson, p. St. James, Westminster, Middx. *Lic.*, 9 Sep.

Thomas Richardson, b., and Alice Hook, this p., w. *Lic.*, 7 Oct.

Peter New, b., and Sussanna Hearne, s., both this p. 7. Oct.

John Harrington. b., and Charlotte Heston, s., both this p. 15 Nov.

John Brown, b., and Fanny Arthur, w., both this p. 29 Dec.

Laurance Hedges, p., Isleworth, Middx., b., and Sally Hillary, this p., w. *Lic.*, 30 Dec.

1791.

Abraham Shepard, b., and Dorothy Broughton Swier, s. 31 Jan.

Richard Hion, b., and Catherine Shepherd, s., both this p. 15 Feb.

Daniel New, this p., w., and Elizabeth Lock, p. Waltham, co. Essex, s. *Lic.*, 20 Feb.

William Hutchings, b., and Mary Thorne, w., both this p. 7 March.

John Thomas, b., and Lydia Acton, s., both this p. 7 March.

Thomas Leach, b., and Jane Webb, w., both this p. 19 March.

John Landford, b., and Mary Wild, s., both this p. 20 March.

Joseph Bottomley, b., and Susanna Hall, this p., s. *Lic.*, 5 May.

Thomas Snow, b. and Ann Bailey, s., both this p.

John Jones, b., and Maria Canes, s., both this p. 11 Aug.

Joseph Smith, b., and Ann John, s., both this p. 22 Aug.

John Parrott, b., and Susanna Stocker, s., both this p. 4 Sept.

Thomas Pearse, b., and Martha Sapswoth, s., both this p. 25 Sept.

Thomas Martin, b., and Mary Ann Bailey, s., both this p.

Stephen Brown, p. Ealing, Middx., b., a minor, Jane Lavell, of this p., s., with consent of Susannah Jones, formerly Brown, the natural and lawful mother of the said minor. *Lic.*, 7 Dec.

John Goodrick, b., and Mary Palmer, s. 19 Dec.

1792.

Francis Williams Sanders, p. St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, Esq., b., and Ann Griffith, this parish, s. *Lic.*, 31 Mar.

Edward Ward, p. St. Michael, Derby, b., and Sarah Griffith, this p., s., *Lic.*, 31 Mar.

John Newell, b., and Susanna Moullinex, s., both this p. 17 June.

Henry Smith, b., and Ann Small, s., both this p. 18 June.

John McKinnon, of Glasgow in North Britain, Esq., b., and Dame Margaret Affleck, this p., w. *Lic.*, 15 Aug.

Abraham Hayward, b., and Sarah Kent, s., both this p. 19 Aug.

Edward Smith, b., and Jane Wheeler, s., both this p. 26 Aug.

John Cearyear Skelhorn, b., and Mary Bellamy, s., both this p. 2 Sept.

Thomas Palmer, this p., b., and Anna Smith, p. Allhallows, Barking, London, s. *Lic.*, 6 Sept.

George Wells, b., a minor (with consent of James Wells, his father), and Elizabeth Hatch, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 9 Oct.

John Deer, b., and Ann Walters, s., both this p. 11 Oct.

Thomas Dancer, b., and Mary Clinch, w. both this p. *Lic.*, 3 Nov.

William Cooper, b., and Jane Griffith, s., both this p. 19 Nov.

Frederick Bischoff, p. St. James', Westminster, w., and Penelope Priscilla Augusta von Mayersbach this p., s., a minor, with the consent of Alexander Ferdinand von Mayersbach, her father. *Lic.*, 9 Dec.

Thomas Wainewright, Esq., p. St. Luke, Chelsea, b., and Ann Griffith, this p., s., a minor, with consent of Ralph Griffith, Esq., her father. *Lic.*, 13 Dec.

1793.

Samuel Adams, b., and Mary Hurdis, s., both this p. 13 March.

Thos. Wells, b., and Sarah King, s., both this p. 1 April.

Alexander Roxburgh, b., and Elizabeth Williamson, s., a minor, with consent of Thomas Williamson, her father. *Lic.*, 27 May.

John Sansbury, b., and Elizabeth Brown, s., both this p. 16 June.

William James, b., and Latetia Williams, s., both this p. 8 July.

William Collier, b., and Sarah Babbs, s., both this p. 19 Aug.

Thomas Dyer, b., and Sarah Seekings, s. 8 Sept.

William Grimsdall, b., and Elizabeth Adams, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 26 Sept.

Thomas Gevers, w., and Betty Stephens, s., both this p. 26 Sept.

Edward Pearce, b., and Mary Harrison, s. 20 Oct.

Robert Thompson, b., and Mary Cuff, s., both this p. 9 Nov.

George Mackenzie, p. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, b., and Margaret Mackenzie, this p., s. *Lic.*, 7 Dec.

Charles Neller, b., and Ann Turrell, s., both this p. 22 Dec.

1794.

James Chapman, b., and Elizabeth Reed, s., both this p. 12 Jan.

William Sanders, b., and Elizabeth Kestel, s., both this p. 24 Feb.

Christopher Posten, w., and Susannah Ibbett, w., both this p. 21 April.

John Messenger, b., and Mary Merrett, s., both this p. 4 May.

Joseph Gunn, b., and Sarah Booth, w., both this p. 15 June.

John Kensley, b., a minor, and Catherine Wells, s., a minor, both this p., with consent of John Kensley, his father, and Elizabeth Wells, w., her mother. *Lic.*, 16 July.

Joshua Kirby Trimmer, Esq., p. Ealing, b., and Eliza Willett Thompson, this p., s., a minor, with consent of John Thompson, Esq., her father. *Lic.*, 19 July.

James Wood, b., and Elizabeth Davis, s. *Lic.*, 25 Aug.

Colin Witherspoon, b., and Ann Maling, s., both this p. 25 Aug.

William Humphris, b., and Jane Atkinson, s. 6 Oct.

Alexander Beauvais, this p., b., and Mary Dudgeon, p. St. Martin-in-the-Field, s., a minor, with consent of Alexander Dudgeon, her father. *Lic.*, 25 Oct.

David North, b., and Ann Clay, s., both this p. 26 Oct.

William George, b., and Sarah Kendall, s., both this p. 15 Nov.

Joseph Johnson, b., and Mary Vincent, s., this p. 14 Dec.

1795.

Moses Coster, b., and Ann Elizabeth Harbird, s., both this p. 11 Jan.

Henry Penny, w., and Bathsheba Smith, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 17 Jan.

William Harrison, b., and Charlotte Taylor, s., both this p. 23 March.

James Trimming, b., and Mary Franklin, s., both this p. 6 April.

James Peters, b., and Elizabeth Grimshaw, s., both this p. 6 April.

Henry Parker, b., and Sym Floyd, s., both this p. 24 May.

James Pollard, b., and Elizabeth Saint, w. 25 May.

John Morrison, Esq., w., this p., and Ann Bateman, of Hammersmith, s. *Lic.*, 1 June.

James Scott, p. Wellwyn, Herts, b., and Mary Harden, this p., s. *Lic.*, 6 Sept.

James Phillips, b., and Catherine Sweet, s., both this p. 15 Sept.

James Haime, w., and Sarah Colyer, w., both this p. 17 Sept.

George Ruffer, b., and Elizabeth Ottaway, s., both this p. 2 Nov.

William Benton, w., and Lucy Perry, s., both this p. 2 Nov.

Daniel Shepherd, b., and Jane Brounet, s., both this p. 5 Nov.

George Charlotte William Ernst, p. St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Rougemont, this p., w. *Lic.*, 5 Nov.

Henry Ryall, b., and Ann Lewis, s., both this p. 29 Nov.

Joseph John Jacob, b., and Alice Clearfield, w., both this p. 30 Nov.

James Jenkins, p. St. Luke, Chelsea, Middx., w., and Elizabeth Mary Gunn, this p., w. *Lic.*, 10 Dec.

James Turner, w., and Elizabeth Simpson, s., both this p. 26 Dec.

1796

William Chapman, b., and Jane Douthwaite, s., both this p. 21 Feb.

Moses Fisher, this p., b., a minor, with consent of William Fisher, his father, and Mary Scarborough, s., of Fulham. *Lic.*, 3 March.

Richard Spreadborough, b., and Esther Poole, s., both this p. 6 March.

Rev. John Collins, p. East Lockinge, Berks, b., and Martha Smith, this p., s., a minor, with con-

sent of James Smith, Esq., her father. *Lic.*, 31 March.

John Dean, b., and Bettsey Hillier, s., both this p. 2 May.

Richard Ponman, b., and Esther Dean, s. 11 July.

Richard Thursfield, p. Claverley, co. Salop, clerk, b., and Letitia Periam, of this p. *Lic.*, 12 July.

William Beachy, b., and Anne Edwards, s. 25 July.

James Byard, b., and Jane Forsyth, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 16 Oct.

George Green, b., and Mary Lake, s., both this p. 5 Nov.

Stephen Warwick, b., and Mary Wotton, s., both this p. 13 Nov.

William Hazel, b., and Margaret Willowby, s. 5 Dec.

William Honnor, b., and Elizabeth Holman, s., both this p. *Lic.*, 26 Dec.

1797.

Henry Borgust, b., and Sarah Welman, w., both this p. 19 Jan.

Thomas Paris, b., and Jane Jackson, s., both this p. 17 April.

Barnett Wells, b., and Mary Packer, s., both this p. 22 April.

William Peters, w., and Ann Newman, s., both this p. 7 May.

Richard Biggs, b., and Elizabeth Bellworth, s. 28 May.

Iron Mason, b., and Mary Hawkins, s., both this p. 29 May.

Enoch Wingate, b., and Ann Lefever, s., both this p. 31 July.

John Young, b., and Esther Crew, s., both this p. 13 Aug.

George Maskell, b., and Elizabeth Wood, s. 9 Sept.

John Keen, b., and Catherine Boyce, w., both this p. 12 Sept.

Samuel Earlam, b., and Susanna West, s., both this p. 24 Sept.

Thomas Wise, b., and Ann Rogers, s., both this p. 25 Sept.

John Saunders, b., and Frances Patten, s., both this p. 9 Oct.

Robert Jennings, b., and Sarah Hubbard, s., both this p. 29 Oct.

Thomas Ruberry, b., and Elizabeth Green, both this p., s. *Lic.*, 1 Nov.

John Frederick Smith, Wakefield, co. York, b., and Emma Thompson Aubrey Howorth, this p., s. *Lic.*, 2 Nov.

James Gulliford, b., and Hannah Mansfield, s., both this p. 19 Nov.

Richard Hastings, b., and Hannah Stanbrook, s., both this p. 21 Nov.

John Heather, b., and Mary Smart, s., both this p. 25th Dec.

John Newman, b., and Jane Hillier, s., both this p. 25 Dec.

1798.

Thomas Sawyer, b., and Martha Sims, s., both this p. 20 Jan.

Thomas Nicholas, w., and Ann Phillips, s., both this p. 28 Jan.

Richard Price, b., and Elizabeth Chapman, s. 30 Jan.

William Hewitt, w., and Mary Robertson, w. *Lic.*, 27 Mar.

George Keeley, b., and Rachel Pattison, s., both this p. 9 Apr.

William Towers, b., and Sarah Sidrick, s. 21 Apr.

John Linton, b., Ealing p., and Ann Dornett, Chiswick, w. 25 Apr.

Henry Wallis, b., and Jane Heather, s., both this p. 11 June.

John Sandeford, w., and Susannah Owen, s., both this p. 12 June.

John Bundock, Esq., p. Chiswick, w., and Mary Bundock, p. St. George, Bloomsbury, s. *Lic.*, 21 June.

Wm. Vineing, b., and Elizth. Handcock, s., both this p. 19 July. [Entered but not solemnized.]

William Buttery, p. Hampton, Midx., b., and Hannah Meaking, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 19 July.

William Vineing, b., and Elizabeth Handcock, s., both this p. 19 Aug. [see entry of 19 July]

Jacob Mollineux, b., and Margaret Westall, s., both this p. 26 Aug.

Thomas Tims, b., and Sophia Wood, s., both this p. 7 Oct. ; [signs Timms.]

Robert Cook, w., and Elizabeth Newman, s., both this p. 8 Oct.

William Collins, w., and Elizabeth Earle, w., both this p. 28 Oct.

Daniel Brooker, b., and Abiatha Grover, s., both this p. 31 Oct.

1799.

Joseph Constantine Carpue, p. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middx., b., and Elizabeth Holland, this p., s. *Lic.*, 8 Jan.

Daniel Nichols, b., and Sarah Ward, s., both this p. 20 Jan.

Joseph Langton, b., and Sarah Field, s., both this p. 7 Apr.

James Talbot, b., and Elizabeth Rogers, s., both this p. 12 May.

William Pritchett, b., and Ann Fidler, s., both this p. 14 May.

George Bedford, p. St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, b., and Judith Elizabeth Thompson, p. Chiswick, s. *Lic.*, 6 June.

Rev. Thomas Horne, this p., b., and Cecilia Clementina Eliza Zoffany, a minor, consent of John Zoffany, Esq., her father. *Lic.*, 27 June. [Witnessed by Johann Zoffany, and Thomas Horne. The Zoffany's sign with double dots over the y]

Charles Morris, w., and Mary Betty Taylor, s., both this p. 21 July.

William Horne, Esq., Lincoln's-inn, b., and Ann Hesse, p. Chiswick, s., a minor, with consent of George Brooks, Esq., guardian appointed by the Master of the Rolls. *Lic.*, 12 Aug. [married by Thos. Horne, D.D., the witness in the Horne-Zoffany marriage of 27 June].

John Brown, b., and Hannah Edwards, s., both this p. 13 Aug.

James Williams, b., and Else Taylor, s., both this p. 17 Nov.

John Hatt, b., and Ann Church, s., both this p. 23 Dec.

1800.

John Bassett, b., and Ann Prior, s., both this p. 8 Jan.

William Bird, b., and Mary Orchard, w., both this p. 27 Jan.

John Henry Windeler, p. St. Marylebone, Mdx., b., and Elizabeth Bruce, this p., s. *Lic.* of Archbishop of Canterbury. 1 March.

Joseph Faris, b., and Hannah Longhurst, s., both this p. 3 March.

Arthur Bold, Middle Temple, London, b., and Martha Hesse, p. Chiswick, s., a minor, by consent of George Brooks, Esq., her guardian, appointed by the High Court of Chancery. *Lic.* of the Archb. of Cant. 16 Apr. Witnesses: Ann

Horne, Anne Sophia Brooks, Mary Ann Cuthbert, Jonas Bold, Geo. Brooks, William Horne.

Lavender Layton, b., and Charlotte Aris, s., both this p. 29 April.

Edward Horne, of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, b., and Barbara Julia Paine, s., a minor, consent of James Paine, Esq., her father. *Lic.* of Archbishop of Canterbury. 21 Apr. Married by Thos. Horne, D.D. Note.—These two last marriages entered out of order in original.

Charles Loraine, p. Kirkharl, Northumberland, b., and Elizabeth Campart, this p., s. *Lic.* of Archb. of Cant. 20 June.

Thomas Frederick Waterman, b., and Ann Ellis, s., both this p. — Sept. [not solemnised]

[End of volume ; on the fly leaf is a list of some banns of marriage from 1763 to 1767.]

1800—continued.

Charles Weekly, b., and Susan Gulley, s., both this p. 29 Oct.

George Thompson, b., and Elizabeth Anson, s., both this p. 8 Nov.

William Nutt, p. St Andrew, Canterbury, w., and Dorothy Jane Armstrong, s., this p. *Lic.* of the Archb. of Cant. 15 Nov.

William Dover, w., and Elizabeth Floyd, s., both this p. 23 Nov.

Henry Stokoe, b., and Martha Durham, s., both this p. 27 Nov.

James Tomlin, b., and Fanny Brown, s., both this p. 1 Dec.

George Bailey, b., and Phoebe Morrison, s., both this p. 7 Dec.

Henry Row, p. St. George, Middlesex, b., and Barbara Garbutt, this p., s. *Lic.* of Archb. of Cant. 14 Dec.

[This volume continues the marriages down to the 16th November, 1812]

Chiswick Houses.

HOGARTH HOUSE.

Much has been written about Hogarth House, the most interesting relic of Chiswick's best-known name, and no new facts remain to be recorded. The dates of Hogarth's first residence, and of his acquisition of the property, are frequently passed over, and as frequently incorrectly stated. Mr. Austin Dobson, however, in his "William Hogarth," page 180, gives valuable information on this subject.

"According to Cary's 'Memoir, 1847,' " he says, "this house was at one time the residence of Sir James Thornhill, who died in 1734. As, at a later date, it belonged to Cary himself, the statement has generally been accepted, and it is not of course improbable that Thornhill may have rented it. But reference to the Court Roll of the Prebendal Manor of Chiswick shows that one G. A. Ruperty, clerk, was 'admitted' copyholder as far back as the 15th July, 1721, and that he held the premises until, on the 13th September, 1749, "William Hogarth, of Leicester-Fields, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields," was admitted in his stead. At Hogarth's death, in 1764, the house passed to his widow, and then, in 1789, to Mary Lewis. Nichols says that Hogarth lived there every year during the greater part of the summer sea-



- A. BOHEMIA HOUSE.
- B. ANNANDALE HOUSE.
- C. LINDEN HOUSE.
- D. BOLTON HOUSE.
- E. HEATHFIELD HOUSE.
- F. ARLINGTON HOUSE.
- G. THE CHESNUTS.
- H. STILE HALL.
- I. GROVE HOUSE.
- J. SUTTON COURT.

- K. CHISWICK HOUSE.
- L. THE CEDARS.
- M. FAIRFAX HOUSE.
- N. HOGARTH HOUSE.
- O. BEDFORD HOUSE.
- P. COLLEGE HOUSE.
- Q. WALPOLE HOUSE.
- R. CORNEY HOUSE.
- S. MANOR HOUSE.

Chiswick

HOGARTH

Much has been written about the most interesting relic of the name, and no new facts have been discovered. The dates of Hogarth's first acquisition of the property are not over, and as frequently stated by Austin Dobson, however, "Hogarth," page 180, gives this subject.

"According to Cary's 'this house was at one time the property of James Thornhill, who died in 1734. At a later date, it belonged to Thomas Gage, who in 1751 sold it to Thomas Gage. The present owner has generally been a descendant of the Gage family. It is a course improbable that Thomas Gage should have been the first owner of the property. But reference to the records of the Chiswick Manorial Court shows that the property was in the hands of the Gage family as early as the 15th July, 1751. It remained in the hands of the Gage family until, on the 15th July, 1751, it was sold to William Hogarth, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, who lived there until his death. At Hogarth's death, the property passed to his widow, and then to his son, Lewis. Nichols says that the property was sold every year during the great



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- K. CHISWICK HOUSE.
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- S. MANOR HOUSE.

son. The Chiswick house reverted at Mary Lewis's death, in 1808, to other persons named by Mrs. Hogarth in her will. From 1814 to 1826 it was inhabited, though not continuously, by Charles Lamb's friend, the Rev. H. F. Cary, translator of Dante, who for some time held the curacy and afternoon lectureship at Chiswick. According to the Court Roll, Cary held the copyhold from May, 1814, to December 17th, 1833, but he ceased to live at Chiswick when he removed to the British Museum in November, 1826. A subsequent resident was Mr. N. T. (or "Brayvo") Hicks, a once well-known transpontine actor."

The house was after for many years let out in tenements, and being in the occupation of a very poor class of tenants, there seemed every likelihood of its going to complete ruin. Efforts were made to arouse general interest in the preservation of this fine old relic, but with the usual public apathy about such matters, nothing was done. Fortunately a purchaser with reverence for the memories of the place was found in the person of Mr. Alfred Dawson, the son of Henry Dawson, the well-known landscape painter, who acquired the property about the end of 1890, and we have to thank him for preserving such a relic for us. Before entering into occupation the building was carefully restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, and nothing was removed that could be retained; only certain uncouth additions made by sub-tenants during the last forty years were taken away. Hogarth's studio, figured in Faulkner, was in existence as late as 1875, up which date the present owner remembers it. The little tablets to the memory of the dog and bullfinch were, we are informed by the same authority, stolen after the death of Hicks, who came into occupation about 1865.

LINDEN HOUSE.

Linden House, Turnham Green, round which clings the memory of many well known names of the last century and the earlier part of this, formerly stood in the midst of its grounds, the site of which is now occupied by the streets known as Linden-gardens. The house itself was pulled down in 1878. Various writers have stated that it was the residence of Bentley, the partner of Wedgewood, but the accuracy of the statement must be questioned. Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, who is an authority on the subject, says that Dr. Griffiths settled at Turnham Green "in the vicinity of his friends, Dr. Rose and Mr. Bentley." It is certain that Linden House was then the residence of Dr. Griffiths, and it seems unlikely that they could have simultaneously occupied the house.

Somewhere about the middle of the last century Ralph Griffiths, LL.D., formerly a bookseller of St. Paul's-churchyard, and later of Pall Mall, editor and founder of the "Monthly Review," which numbered Goldsmith among its contributors, came to reside here. His first wife, who died in 1764, lies in the churchyard. In 1767 he again married, his second wife being one of the three daughters of Dr. Clark, of St. Alban's, another of whom was the wife of Dr. Rose, of Chiswick. From this second marriage sprang a family of daughters, one of whom Ann, born in 1773, as may be seen in the parish register (page 235 ante), married in 1792 Thomas Wainewright, of Chelsea. She died in 1794 in giving birth to a son, who was named after his grandfather, Thomas Griffiths Wainewright. Dr. Griffiths died in 1803, aged eighty-three, and is buried in the churchyard. His portrait was published in the *European Magazine* of January, 1804. He left behind him

only his second wife and his son (George Edward Griffiths) by his first wife, who succeeded to the property. The wife died in 1812, the only representative of the family then living being George Edward Griffiths, and his nephew, Thomas Griffiths Wainewright. It is with this last that we have now to deal. Brought up by his grandfather, and educated at Charles Burney's Academy at Hammersmith, the youth acquired a facility with his pen and pencil which eventually brought him, as he himself says, "to the notice and friendship of men whose fame is European." Among these were Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, Allan Cunningham, Proctor (Barry Cornwall), Thomas Hood, Cary (translator of Dante and a curate of Chiswick), Fuseli, Stothard, Westall, Sir Thomas Laurence, and Flaxman. Next we find him, by his own statement, an officer of Dragoons. Then he appears as a contributor to the "London Magazine," and in various other literary productions, under the nom de plume of "Janus Weathercock." But chiefly he is to be remembered by the series of crimes which he planned with a cruelty and indifference truly diabolical—led thereto by the impecuniosity which his extravagances had caused and by one of the vilest natures that ever man possessed. The man of fashion, dilettante, and art critic, who was, as we have seen, the companion of some of the best men of the day, was at the time contemplating the foulest crimes, carrying with him in a ring, crystals of nuxvomica that he might the more readily effect his purpose—that of removing anyone who stood in the way of his attaining a better monetary position. Talfourd says of him, "Surely no contrast presented in the wildest romance between a gay cavalier, fascinating Naples or Palermo, and the same hero detected as a bandit or

demon of the forest, equals that which time has unveiled between what Mr. Wainewright seemed and what he was."

In 1824 he began his career of crime by forging the signatures of his trustees to obtain possession of £2,250, which forgery remained undiscovered for twelve years. In 1828 Wainewright was taken by his uncle, George Edward Griffiths, to live with him at Linden House. He, in the following year became the first victim of Wainewright, who, by his death, succeeded to the possession of the house, but did not benefit pecuniarily to any extent by the possession of the property, since it required a considerable income to keep the place up. He then persuaded his wife's mother and family to come to live at Linden House, and soon Mrs. Abercromby died suddenly, truly—to use the expression of Walter Thornbury in his "*Old Stories Re-told*"—"Linden House must have been a peculiarly unhealthy place." The mother out the way, next followed what was, perhaps, the worst of his crimes. Mrs. Abercromby left two daughters, Helen Frances Phœbe and Madeleine, the first of whom came of age in 1830. Wainewright's position was now getting serious, and the tradesmen of Turnham Green importunate, so in December, 1830, the Wainewrights left Linden House to go into lodgings in Conduit-street. Before a week had passed Helen Abercromby also died. After a supper of lobster and bottled beer, she was seized with violent and fatal convulsions. The scene is now no longer laid at Turnham Green, and its connection with Linden House is at an end, so the rest of the dark story may be told shortly. It was then discovered that Helen Abercromby had left a will by which any property she might have, came to her sister, Wainewright being appointed executor, and it then appeared that her

life had been insured in various offices for no less a sum than £18,000. Unfortunately for the Wainewrights, the insurance offices unanimously refused to pay, and, unable to remain longer in England, Wainewright sought refuge in the house of a friend at Boulogne, who was soon induced to insure his life for £3,000, and, as soon after, went the way of Wainewright's other victims, though still without any suspicion attaching to him. Returning to England, he was arrested on a charge of forgery. This was a capital offence at that time, but feeling just then running high against capital punishment, and the bank not wishing to shed blood, he was tried only on two minor indictments, and being found guilty was transported for life. He died in 1852. His wife, said by some to be Bulwer Lytton's Lucretia, survived him many years.

To those who would know more of this dark story, we would refer to the "Essays and Criticisms of Thomas Griffiths Wainewright," by W. Carew Hazlitt, and Thornbury's book referred to above, or the "Lives of Twelve Bad Men," by Thomas Seccombe. It is much to be regretted, that so far as we are aware, no view of Linden House has been preserved.

SUTTON COURT.

Lysons states that in the 9th year of Edward IV. (1470) Baldwin Bray, whose ancestors had been settled there for many years, conveyed to Thomas Coveton and others the Manor of Sutton, near Cheswyke; that is, assigned the lease of the manorial estate, for the manor belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and had been in their possession from time immemorial. Information already published in these pages shows that

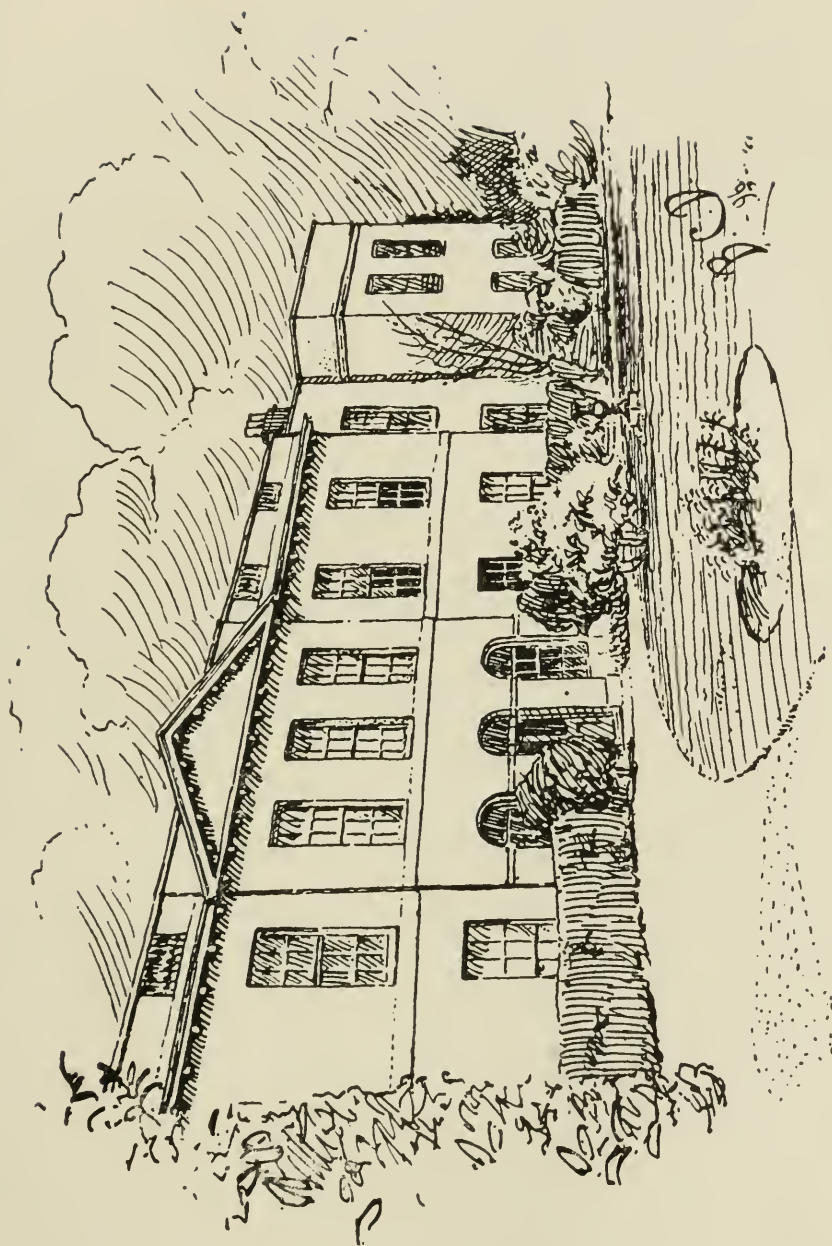
they were the owners in 1181. Coveton and the others were probably officers of the chapter, as they are described in "Feet of Fines" for Middlesex as clerks.

In the Civil Wars, by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, dated 12 March, 1643, the manor, together with all the property belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, was sequestered to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London.

The Dean and Chapter had in March, 1639, granted a lease for twenty-one years of Sutton Court to Thomas Edgar, who sold this lease to Chaloner Chute, who, when the manor was sequestered under the ordinance above-mentioned, purchased it from the trustees of the Parliament. *State Papers, Domestic Series, 1660-1*]. Chaloner Chute came of a Kentish family of some standing and antiquity (Thomas Chute, of Boston, was M.P. for Canterbury in 1404), and was the son of Charles Chute, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and M.P. for Thetford, by his marriage with Ursula, daughter of John Chaloner, of Fulham, and cousin of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who is commemorated by a fine monument in Chiswick Parish Church.

Gwillim, in his "Display of Heraldry" (1660 edition), thus quaintly describes his arms, "He beareth Gules, three swords barrewayes, Argent, the hilts and pommels, Or, by the name of Chute, and is the bearing of Chaloner Chute, of Sutton Court, in the county of Middlesex, a worthy successor of his father's virtues, who was a gentleman of much eminence and knowledge in his practice of the lawes and praiseworthy reputation."

Mr. C. V. Chute, in his history of the Vyne, from which much of this information is derived, states that Chaloner Chute was born in 1595, and passed his boyhood at Kensington, where in the register of St. Mary Abbotts, appear the records of



SUTTON COURT.

the births of his younger brother Charles (1600) and his sister Dorothy (1603). Chaloner was admitted student of the Middle Temple in November, 1613, and called to the bar 23rd May, 1623. He married Ann, daughter of Sir John Skory, at St. Mildred's, Poultry, on the 14th June, 1627, and had by her a son and two daughters, one of whom, Ann, married into the family of Henry Barker, of Chiswick, who, occupying Grove House, was the immediate neighbour of Chute, their properties being separated by the road from Chiswick to Strand-on-the-Green. Henry Barker was a Royalist, and fought in the Marquis of Hertford's troop, at Lansdown, near Bath, where his brother Thomas was killed, and Chute, as will appear, favoured the Parliamentary side, but the difference in politics of the parents was no bar to the union of the children. Roque's map, a copy of which appears in a former article (page 95 ante) shows the contiguity of the properties of these families, and a large row of trees which before the changes that have taken place in the neighbourhood by the advent of the railway, extended from the front of Sutton Court to this road—some of them still exist in the centre of the grounds of the Chiswick Park Cricket Club. The road, Sutton-lane, is shown on the map as passing as now in front of the house, so that this avenue of trees was purely ornamental, as with an entrance to the house in Sutton-lane it is unlikely there was an entrance lodge and gates in the lane to Strand-on-the-Green.

Roger North (*Lives of the Norths*, vol. I., p. 13) describes Chaloner Chute "as a man of great wit and stately carriage of himself." He was a wise and far-seeing man of singular moderation and excellent judgment who took a fearless and independent part in the perplexing politics of the

day, resisting the King when his conduct became arbitrary, but using at the same time all his influence and power of conciliation to restrain the violence of the opposite faction. He defended the Bishops before the House of Lords when they were impeached by the Commons in 1641 for drawing up a canon without the consent of Parliament, by which they were in danger of losing their personal property under the Statue of Præmunire, and his demurrer was so able that the proceedings against them were abandoned (*Fuller's History of the Church*, book xi.) The Bishop of Rochester presented him, in recognition of his distinguished services on this historical occasion, with a fine silver tankard, which is now preserved among the family memorials at the Vyne. In 1643 he was engaged in the defence of Archbishop Laud, and in 1646 he was nominated by the Parliament to have, with two others, the custody of the great seal, but the House of Lords insisted on this appointment being bestowed on Speaker Lenthall and the Earl of Manchester. In July, 1647, he defended the eleven members charged by Cromwell with treason, as enemies to the army and evil counsellors to the Parliament and in the same year with Sir Matthew Hale, acted as counsel for the Heads of the Colleges at Oxford, on the occasion of the "Puritan Visitation" following on the surrender of Oxford to Sir Thos. Fairfax (*Whitelock's Memorials*). He purchased the Estate of the Vyne in Hampshire of Lord Sandys about the time of the execution of Charles I., though the final conveyance was dated a few years later, 10th June, 1653. In the great seal of the Commonwealth of England, engraved by Thomas Simon, the obverse is a large map of England and Ireland, and of the six places in Hampshire marked on this map, one is The Vyne ;

the esteem and respect for his character and position held by the Parliament led them to pay him this remarkable compliment.

He married, as his 2nd wife, Dorothy widow of Richard Lennard, 13th Baron Dacre of Hurstmonceaux. He was elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple in 1655, and Knight of the Shire for Middlesex in 1656 and again in 1658. Whitelock says he was an excellent orator, a man of good parts and generosity, of whom many doubted he would not join with the Protector's party, but he did heartily. On the assembling of Parliament under Richard Cromwell, 29 Jan'y., 1659, he was chosen Speaker. It fell to his lot to preside over long debates on exciting questions—1st, whether the Protectorate should continue, and 2dly, if there should be a House of Lords and who should summon it. The Speaker, says Whitelocke, being a man of moderate views and respected by all parties, so much gained the affection of the House that he swayed much with them.

The incessant fatigue of his office affected his health, and he obtained leave of absence and went to Sutton Court, his estate at Chiswick, where, as a special mark of honour, Lord Fairfax and other members visited him by order of the House of Commons. He died 14th April, 1659, and was buried in the Church of St. Nicholas, Chiswick, in accordance with his instructions contained in his will. By this will, which was proved in London in 1660 [May, 1661], he gave to his "wife, Lady Dacre, though far unworthy all I can do, his manors and lands, freehold, leasehold, and copyhold, lying in the parish of Chiswick, for life"; but in a marginal note he states, "I have given this by deed," and this deed is referred to in the subsequent proceedings narrated below. At

her death the Chiswick property was to pass to his son, Chaloner, who is appointed executor. He desires his son and wife, "unless they find good reason to the contrary, whereof I appoint them the only judges, that such hospitall may be built and endowed there, as in writing I have elsewhere set down, and always purposed to myself since I was necessitated to take a conveyance of that estate," and he directs "that this hospitall shall be continued as long as the land shall continue out of the church's possession, to whom I could heartily wish the inheritance restored, and a lease for three lives, warranted by law, accepted in lieu thereof. I would be interred in the vault I lately made in Chiswick Church, by the body of that excellent woman or pattern of charity, conjugal affection, his deare mother. My sonne Barker's posterity I reckon as my owne, and therefore assign them the liberty of that burying place I made for myself. Written with my own hand, and signed at Sutton Court, the 3rd day of June, 1653. Revised and allowed May, 1654. Revised and thus allowed 1st January, 1656, and again 11th July, 1657, when I went to take the waters."

The State Papers [Domestic Series, 1660-61] record some incidents following on his death. It would appear that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's had, on the Restoration, been reinstated in their property, and the lease of Sutton Court to Thomas Edgar (of whom Chaloner Chute purchased) having expired in 1660, the then Dean, Dr. Matthew Nicholas, granted a lease to his brother, Mr. Secretary Nicholas. The widow of Chaloner Chute, Lady Dacre, to whom he, on the 14th July, 1653, assigned the lease as her jointure, petitioned the Commissioners appointed to deal with the purchasers of Crown and Church lands to mediate with

the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the renewal of the lease to her, as she has nothing else left in jointure. Chaloner Chute, son of the late Chaloner Chute, also petitioned the Commissioners for relief, that he might be granted a lease from the Dean and Chapter on the ground that his father having purchased the lease, and to preserve its possession bought the manor from the Trustees of the Parliament, and spent on it some £5,500. The Dean and Chapter showed that in equity Lady Dacre had no right to jointure, as she brought little property to her husband, and Chute had always wished the land to be restored to the Church, or a hospital built by way of restitution, and that the lease that Chute had purchased had expired, but they would give Chaloner Chute reasonable satisfaction if such could be claimed by one who was the son of an active member of the Parliament of 1656, which chose Cromwell protector, and on the 30th May, 1661, the Commissioners made an order confirming the lease of Sutton Court made by the Dean to Mr. Secretary Nicholas as being good in law, but as some compensation was promised by the King at Breda to purchasers of Church lands, the compensation to be granted to Lady Dacre and Mr. Chute is to be referred to Sir Allen Brodrick and two others, unless they contest the lands by law, in which case they are not entitled to compensation.

This litigation appears to have been settled in 1664, as in a petition in that year from the widow, of the late Dean of St. Paul's, praying for quiet enjoyment of the fine on Sutton Court, left her by her husband, the difference between him and Lady Dacre had been determined by a lease being granted to Mr. Chaloner Chute in trust for Lady Dacre.

Chaloner Chute, junior, and James Gresham were

returned in May, 1661, burgesses in Parliament for Haslemere by indenture, but were rejected in favour of George Evelyn and Thomas Morrice [*Manning and Bray Hist. of Surrey*]. Chaloner Chuts died 1666, and was buried in Chiswick Church by his father's side.

In 1676, ten years later, from the information given by Faulkner, whose account of the house is here mainly transcribed, it appears that the lease from the Dean and Chapter came into the hands of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, who had married in 1657 Maria, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The marriage took place at Hampton Court, and although the ceremony was performed in public according to the rites then in use they were immediately afterwards married in private by ministers ordained by bishops, and this with the privity of Cromwell. Bishop Burnet says of this lady that she was a wise and worthy woman more likely to have maintained the post of protector than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of hers, "Those who wore the breeches deserved the petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches they would have held the faster." Lord Fauconberg in 1657 was made one of the Council of State, and sent the next year by Cromwell with a complimentary message to the Court of Versailles. This was the only employment Lord Fauconberg had under the Protector, for as Lord Clarendon states, "He (Cromwell) plainly perceived that his son Fauconberg's heart was set upon an interest destructive to his, and grew to hate him perfectly" (*Burke's Extinct Peerage*). He helped forward the restoration and was appointed by General Monk to the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslemere's on the 25th April, the same day

that Parliament met that restored Charles II. [*Banks Extinct Peerage*]. He was also appointed by the restored monarch, in 1660, Lord Lieutenant of the Bishopric of Durham, and was soon after accredited ambassador to Venice, and nominated captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. The State Papers [*Vol. Addenda*] contain many references to his embassy of no great interest, and include the report of the officer at Dover, charged with the transport to Calais of his horses and effects, which, owing to adverse weather, was attended with some difficulty. The officer had no great appreciation of his lordship's liberality. In 1679 he was again sworn in of the Privy Council. Upon the accession of William and Mary he was created by letters patent, dated 1689, Earl of Fauconberg.

There appears to be a curious succession of events in the life of this nobleman, viz., his marriage with the daughter of Cromwell, who had dethroned and put to death the prince to whom his family were indebted for its honours. Secondly, his contributing to the deposal of his brother-in-law, Richard Cromwell the Protector, and the restoration of the eldest son of that king whom his father-in-law had caused to be executed; and, lastly, an acquiescence in the expulsion from his kingdom of the brother and heir of that monarch who had just before been restored to his Crown and inheritance. [*Banks Extinct Peerage*]. The Thurloe papers, published 1742 contain many letters from him, and details of his embassy, marriage, and career.

He died December, 1700, and having no issue the Earldom expired, and his other honours reverted to his nephew, Thomas Belasyse.

By his will, dated 14th Novr., 1699, and proved in May, 1701, he gives a legacy of £20 for mourning

gowns to the women of the Hospitall of Little Sutton, Chiswick, and fourscore pounds to the Poor of the parish. He devised "in recompense for joining with me in a settlement of an estate in Lancashire which was her jointure, the messuage called Sutton Court, in the parish of Chiswick, and all the buildings orchards and gardens held under a lease from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and a parcel of land I bought of Jeremy Keene, and with which I enlarged my pond, and built a wall for fruit on the north side of it," to his wife for life or widowhood—with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Frankland. He also gave his wife his coaches, coach horses, and cattle in Middlesex, a house on the north side of King's-square, parish of St. Anne [now Soho Square] and a rent charge of £100 on an estate at Over Siltou, Yorkshire.

In Mackay's journey (*Journey through England*, vol. 1., p. 86), which must have been written, or at least made, before 1713, although the dedication bears date 1724, the Countess of Fauconberg is described as exhibiting a different appearance in her old age from that which has been generally ascribed to her.*

Speaking of Sutton Court, the seat of the Earl of Fauconberg, he says: I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the eldest (this is a mistake, she was the third) daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay though of great age. In person she is said to have been handsome, yet at the same time to have resembled her father. After seeing all hopes of sovereignty continuing in her family cut off by the death of her father, she is said to have exerted all her endeavours for the restoration of monarchy. Lady Fauconberg bore the character of a pious, worthy woman, and constantly attended divine service at

* See Page 42 ante.

the Parish Church. There is a portrait of this lady at the Chequers belonging to the present baronet family of Russell; it shows her ladyship to have been of delicate constitution. Grainger [Biographical History—Noble's Mem : of the Cromwells] says it is hardly to be credited that though she was handsome she greatly resembled her father in person—this is corroborated by Dean Swift, who knew her ladyship, by saying she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

She died in 1713, and appears, from the number and amount of the legacies she bequeathed by her will, to have been wealthy. By her will, dated 20th November, 1711, and proved in 1713, she gave £50 to the poor of Chiswick, £50 to be divided among the poor tenants of her jointure lands, £50 to the Protestant Refugees, £50 for mourning gowns for the poor women in the Hospitall of Little Sutton, £100 to her brother Richard Cromwell (who withdrew from the Protectorate at the Restoration), £3,000 to the six children of her nephew Henry Cromwell, the household goods, chattels, and live and dead stock at Sutton Court to Sir Thomas Frankland, her husband's nephew, and other gifts of no general interest.

In the year 1691 the gardens are thus described. (Gibson's account of the gardens round London. Archæologia Vol. xiii.) "My Lord Fauconberg's garden at Sutton Court has several pleasant walks in it, but the upper gardens next the house are too irregular. The greenhouse is very well made, but ill set. It is divided into three rooms, and very well furnished with good greens, but is so placed that the sun shines not on the plants in winter, the dwelling house standing between the sun and it. The *maize* or wilderness is very pretty, with a cyprus harbour in the middle,

supported by a well-wrought timber frame. The enclosure is wired in for white pheasants and partridges, and is a fine apartment, and the timber walk with vines on the sides is very fine when the blue pots are on the pedestals on the top of it, and so is the fishpond."

The house and garden are thus described by a contemporary tourist (*Mackey's Journey, Vol. I., Page 86*). "From Brentford I passed to the pleasant village of Chiswick and in an hour got to Sutton Court—that celebrated seat of the late Earl of Fauconberg—and I must own that the house, pictures, furniture, and gardening are well worth the curiosity of a stranger. Sutton is indeed *un bijou*; it has three parterres from the three fronts of the house, each finely adorned with statues. The gardens are irregular, but every walk affords variety; the hedges, grottos, statues, mounts, canals, are so many surprising beauties. In the house are several good Italian pictures and a very neat library."

The next owner of Sutton Court was Sir Thomas Frankland, the nephew of the Earl of Fauconberg, and Postmaster-General, and he appears to have resided there. After Lady Fauconberg's death he was admitted to a house and premises, late her property. Sir Thomas died October, 1725, and by his will, proved 1726, he gave to his son Thomas all his title and interest in the mansion house of Sutton Court, co. Middlesex, held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and that parcel of land which the late Lord Fauconberg purchased of Jeremiah Keene, and all furniture and quick and dead stock about Sutton Court. He gave the poor of Chiswick £50.

In 1727, previous to Lord Burlington's purchase, Thomas Fowler, Lord Fauconberg, nephew to the Viscount, then lately deceased, and great nephew

to Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg, Rowland Belasys and Oliver Cromwell, youngest son of Henry, only son of Henry Cromwell, who was the younger brother of the late Countess, and her heir according to the custom of the manor, were all admitted to premises at Chiswick, and all surrendered to the Earl of Burlington.

On the death of the Earl of Burlington, in 1753, William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, succeeded to his property, including Sutton Court, he having married the Earl's only daughter, Lady Charlotte Boyle, Baroness Clifford, of Lanesborough—a portrait of this lady, taken as a child, with her dog, was among the collection of pictures at Chiswick House. It is stated that the grand old cedars of Libanus that now adorn the gardens of Chiswick House were transplanted there from Sutton Court in the reign of James II. One writer states that in 1706 Sutton Court House was so dilapidated that it was almost unfit for use, and that part of it was let out in tenements, but at that date Lady Fauconberg was living, and her name appears in the rate books of 1708, and from the extracts from the writers given above it would appear that she was residing there, so there is some doubt as to the correctness of the description of the dilapidated condition of the house. The house is credited, as are most old houses of any size, with possessing secret hiding places and passages leading to the river, but these, if they existed, vanished when the house was rebuilt in about 1790.

Lysons, writing at the beginning of this century, states that house is now in the occupation of Radcliffe Sidebotham, Esqre.

Later the house was in the occupation of a cadet of the Devonshire family, General Henry F. C. Cavendish (the third son of the Earl of Burlington, of the creation of 1831). His first wife was Sarah,

granddaughter of William Augustus Faulkner, clerk to the Privy Council, and the following of their children were born at Sutton Court, viz:—Elizabeth G. Harriett, born August 1812, afterwards Marquise d'Harcourt; and Sarah Mary, born August 1813, afterwards Countess of Cawdor. General Cavendish's wife died in 1817, and he married a second time in 1819, Frances, widow of F. Howard, and sister of the Earl of Durham, and had several children born at Sutton Court, the youngest in 1826.

To resume Faulkner's description : The principal mansion, called Sutton Court or the Manor House, is now (1845) occupied by Mr. Frederick Tappenden as a boarding school for young gentlemen, and is situate about half-a-mile from Turnham Green Church. It is a handsome, spacious, and in some respects an ancient structure, seated on a gently elevated ground, but the alterations it has undergone since its first erection have left but a small portion of the original building except the ground floor and the cellars, whose massive walls in some parts exceed seven feet in thickness, extending to 100 feet in length. These immense walls are carried up into various parts of the house, and formed the divisions of the original edifice. The S.E. front extends in length 110 feet, built with stone, and consists of a centre surmounted by a pediment and wings. In the lower room is an antique fireplace and marble chimney-piece, ornamented with fruit and flowers and birds boldly carved, the entablature surmounted by jambs of the Ionic order charged with caryatides in the form of men half-length. The late Thomas King, Esq., in a great measure rebuilt the mansion as it now appears. In the courtyard stands a noble yew tree, whose trunk (July 1845) measures at the base 10 feet 8 inches in circumference.



MAUS & CAMPTON & C.

CHISWICK HOUSE.

The property was acquired in 1887 by W. J. Compton, Esq., who resided there some years; his occupation dating from 1882, and whose active and spirited interest in local affairs was held in high esteem by the parishioners. In 1880 a road was opened from Turnham Green to Sutton-lane, passing through the grounds on the east side of the mansion, an improvement that afforded more direct access to the railway to inhabitants of the northern portion of the parish.

It is now (1896) offered for sale, and with the advantages it possesses it cannot be expected that it will long remain in its present condition. But when the day comes when it falls into the hands of the builder let us hope that some memorial of a house not without historical interest, though dwarfed by the richer memories that attach to its greater neighbour, Chiswick House, will be spared, and during their natural life none better could be found than the cluster of the three graceful plane trees that stand in the south-eastern angle of the front courtyard.

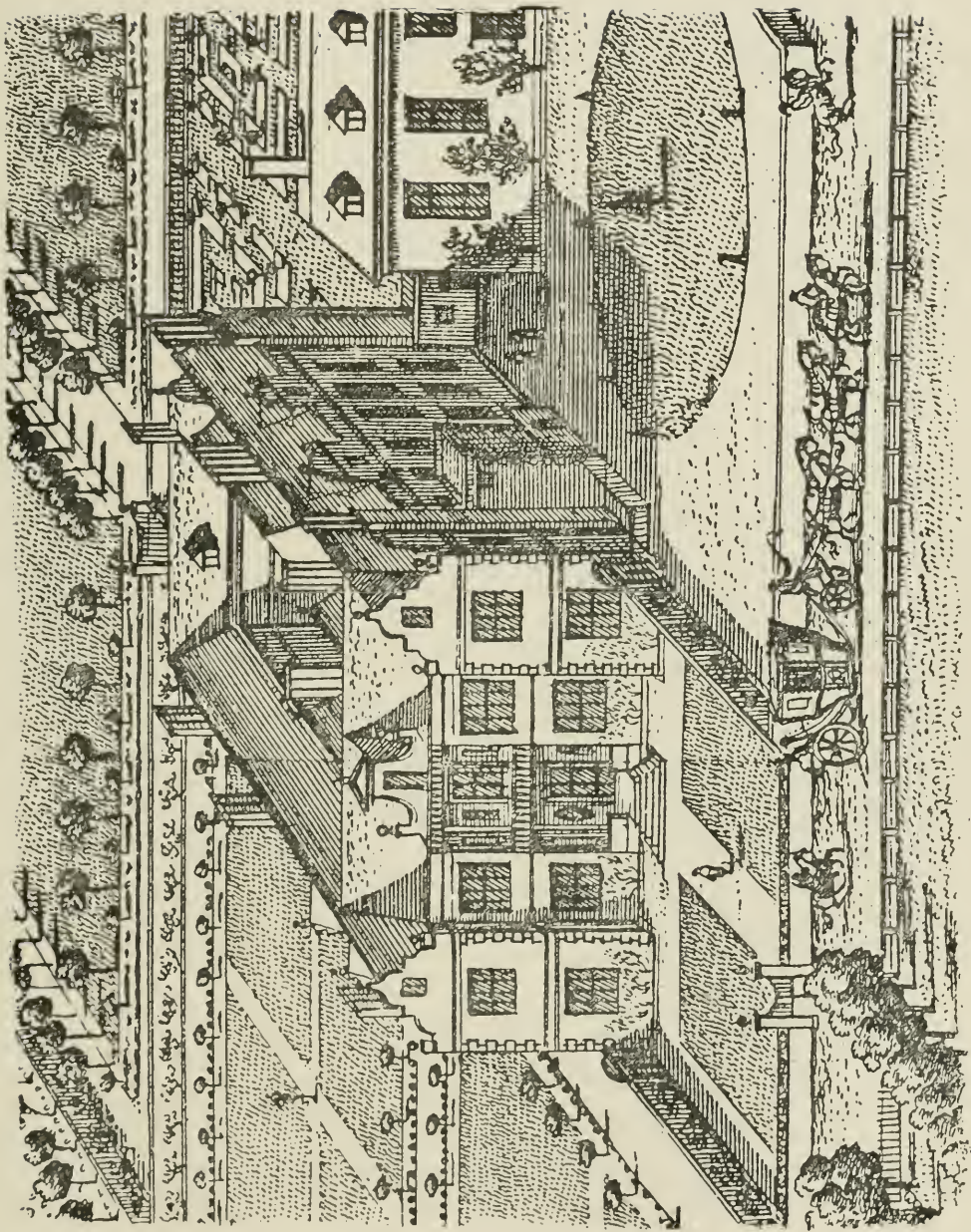
CHISWICK HOUSE.

There is little to add to what has already been written about this famous house. The earliest mention we have of a house on this site is in Bowack,* who says that the house then standing was built by Sir Edward Warden. Who this Edward Warden was we do not know, but as Lysons points out, there is a monument in the church erected by Edward Wardour in 1612, of whom Faulkner makes the trite remark that he "*might* have been afterwards knighted and *might* have built the house." Towards the end of the reign of James I. it was in the possession of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, who with his countess was

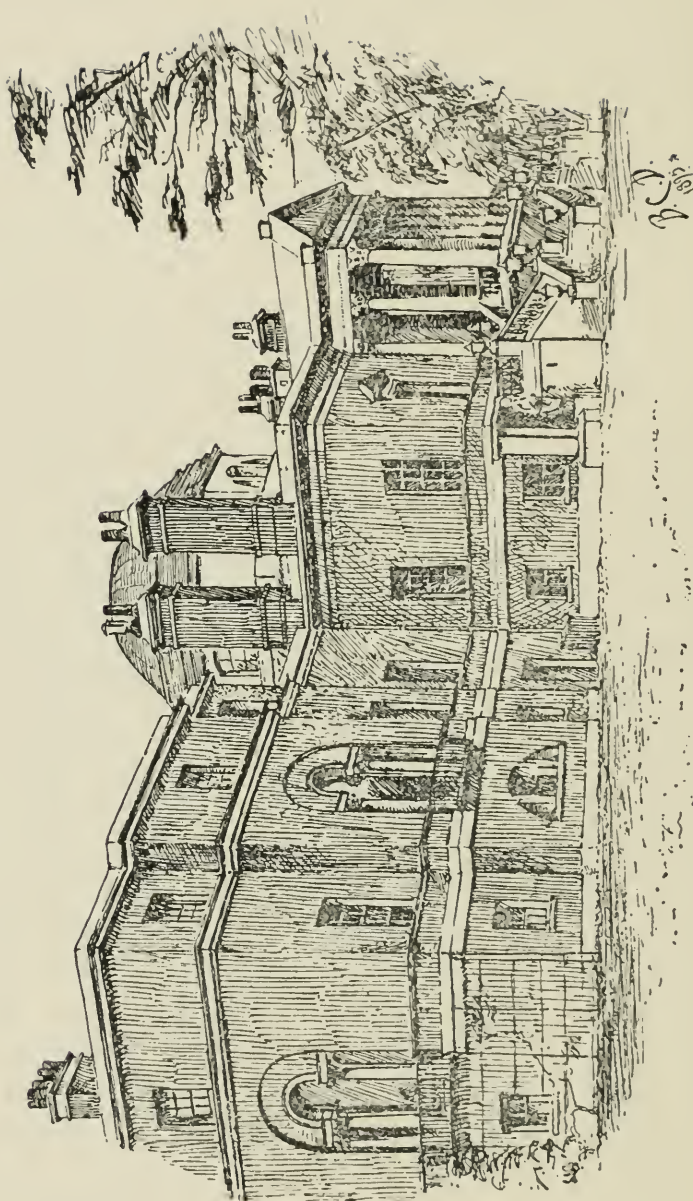
*See Page 12.

concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thos. Overbury, and who, to raise a sum of money as portion for his daughter, mortgaged the property to Phillip, Earl of Pembroke. It next passed to Lord Paulet, who, in 1647, was allowed to compound in respect of his property by the Parliamentarians for his support of the Royalist cause by payment of a heavy fine.

Its next possessor was Lord Ashburnham, for we find in the State Papers, Domestic Series, a "grant made to the Duke of Monmouth, in 1664, of Lord Ashburnham's house at Chiswick, and all that is in it, which cost the king £7,000." The duke appears to have held the house under the trusteeship of Lord Crofts until 1668, for in that year in the month of August, we find among the same papers a "warrant requiring Lord Crofts, as trustee for the Duke of Monmouth, to convey a house at Chiswick and certain other lands in the manors Chiswick, Fulham, and Sutton, to Charles, Lord Gerard of Brandon, who has purchased them for £4,000, and he gave in further consideration the command of the Life Guards." Lord Gerard alienated it to Viscount Ranelagh. In 1682 it was sold by one Edward Seymour, the then possessor, to the Earl of Burlington, and after the death of the last Earl of Burlington, the Duke of Devonshire, having married his daughter and sole heiress, Lady Charlotte Boyle, succeeded. Fortunately a view of the house and grounds is preserved, and we are enabled to give a reproduction of it. The original measures 19in. by 13in., and is included in Kip's "Seats of Royalty, Nobility, &c." which was published about 1708. Of course in reducing the engraving to a size suitable for our pages it suffers much, but, with the reproduction we give of the house itself, a good



CHISWICK HOUSE, 1708.



CHISWICK HOUSE.

idea of the original may be gained. Chamberlain,[†] writing in 1769, says that "part of the old edifice was some years ago destroyed by fire," while Lysons[‡] states that the house was pulled down in 1788, and we know that the present house was built about the year 1729. We can reconcile these apparently conflicting statements by the study of contemporary views. The eastern wing of the old house appears by the side of the new Palladian Villa, in Rocque's plan of the house and grounds, dated 1736 §, and in many subsequent prints, as late as 1787, there are signs of its existence. It would appear therefore that the present house was built partly on the site of the portion destroyed by fire, and that Lysons' remark refers to the removal of the remaining part, which was pulled down to make room for the wings added by Wyatt in 1788.

There is, however, in Kip's View, by the side of the old house, a long building with dormer windows, which remains to this day, and the circular grass plot surrounded by stone posts in front still exists unaltered. The road—now Burlington-lane—which then passed close to the house, now makes a detour towards the river. It was diverted by the Duke of Devonshire, early in the present century. The ornamental lake was dug by the Earl of Burlington, and of course does not appear in this view. The earth removed was used to make the existing raised terrace in the southern part of the grounds, near Burlington-lane.

In the present house died Charles James Fox and George Canning. A long list of the pictures and

[†] "Hist. and Survey of London, &c." 1769.

[‡] See Page 25

[§] We regret that we cannot reproduce this very interesting plan on account of its great size, for the necessary reduction would render it useless. It gives minute detail, and is surrounded by thirteen views of the house and grounds.

objets d'art, which were once at Chiswick House, is given in Faulkner, page 394, but now that they are removed it would be useless to re-enumerate them. In the same place may be found a description of the gardens, the plan of which, by the way, is now much the same as Kent left it, and as it is represented by Rocque.

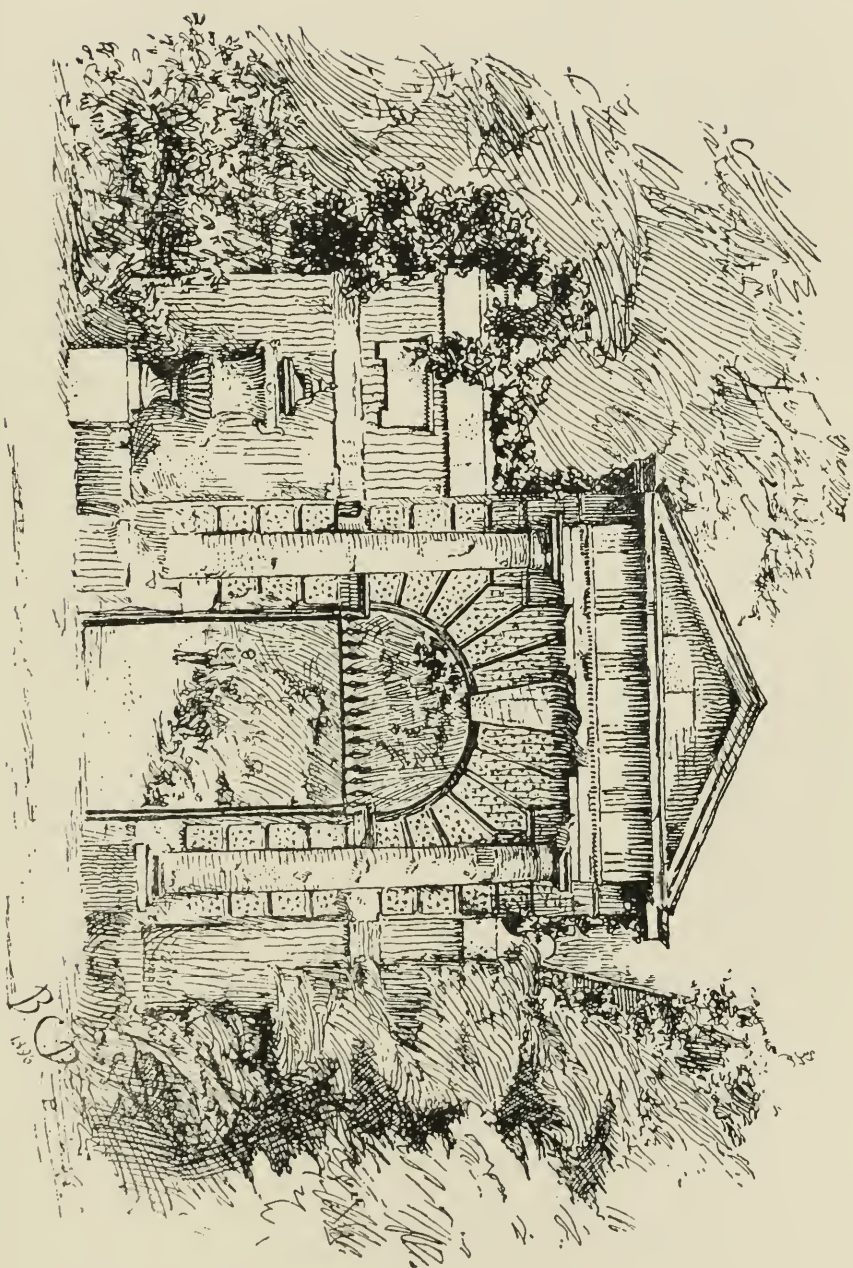
According to Faulkner, in the year 1814 the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the King of Prussia, Marshall Blucher, Count Platoff, and many illustrious persons in attendance were entertained by the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick House.

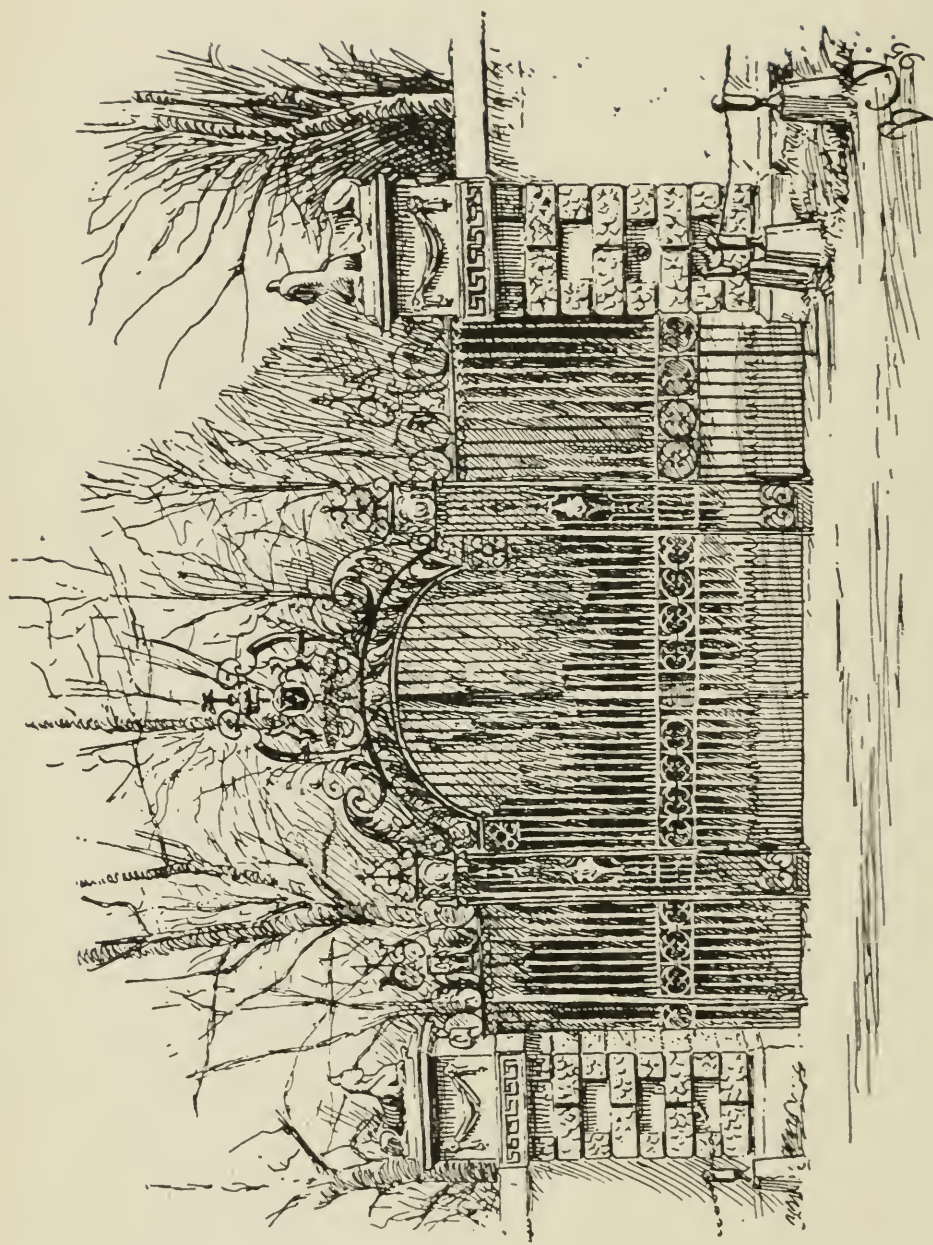
In 1842, her present Majesty and the Prince Consort were entertained here, and on June 8th, 1844, "this villa was the scene of the most splendid fête ever given in this country; it was honoured by the presence of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and about seven hundred members of the principal noble families of the Kingdom."

Since the Duke of Devonshire ceased to reside here the house has been tenanted by the Duchess of Sutherland, and occupied by the Prince of Wales, whose children resided here for some time, and for some years by the Marquis of Bute. It is now occupied by Dr. Fuke, who removed here from the Manor House, in Chiswick-lane.

At the end of a broad gravel walk which passes along the northern side of the house is still to be seen Inigo Jones' Gateway, so called from its having been designed by him. It was originally erected at Chelsea as the northern entrance to the grounds of Beaufort House, which had been the residence of Sir Thos. More. Beaufort House was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane in the year 1737, and was pulled down in 1740. The gate was given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Earl of Burlington in 1737,

THE INIGO JONES GATEWAY.





ENTRANCE GATES, CHISWICK HOUSE.

which fact is recorded upon two stone tablets, one on each side of the gate, as follows :—"BUILDED BY INIGO JONES, AT CHELSEA, MDCXXI.," and "GIVEN BY SIR HANS SLOANE, BARONET, TO THE EARL OF BURLINGTON, MDCCXXXVII." In Kip's view of Beaufort House the gateway is shown on its original site at the end of a long walk, now Beaufort-street, Chelsea, and abutting on the present King's-road.

The handsome iron gates which stand at the end of the Duke's-avenue and form one of the entrances to the grounds of Chiswick House were formerly the property of Lord Heathfield, and stood at the entrance of his grounds, at the south-west corner of Turnham Green. Upon the demolition of Heathfield House in 1837, they were bought by the Duke of Devonshire, and removed to their present position. Two brick piers, which still remain as part of the garden wall of Turnham Green Vicarage, mark their original site.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

This house, which was pulled down so recently as April of this year (1896), was built according to Faulkner by Sir Stephen Fox in 1697, but the date is doubtful, as we shall show below. It is referred to in Lysons' account*, and was called by him the Manor Farm House. After the death of Sir Stephen, the property descended to his son Stephen, and was by him assigned, about 1727, to Dr. Michael Hutchinson, and its descent through various sub-lessees has been fully traced by Lysons to the Welsted family, in whose possession it appears to have remained for some considerable time. Faulkner mentions Charles Welsted as lessee, but the passage in which the name occurs is merely copied from Lysons, the name of Charles

* See Page 25, and note 33, Page 23.

being substituted for Humphrey. The manor was, however, in the possession of one Harry Welsted, who died in 1819.

Lysons mentions that Lady Nevill was a tenant in 1725, and at the time that he wrote (1810) it was in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Horne, who, says Faulkner, succeeded a Mr. Crawford. Dr. Horne died in 1824 and was buried at Chiswick. The house then became a private lunatic asylum under Dr. Tuke and Mr. Bell, and remained as such in the proprietorship of the family of the doctor until about three years ago, when the present Dr. Tuke removed to Chiswick House.

It is clear that Faulkner confused this house with the mansion built by Sir Stephen Fox as his residence, for he mixes up the accounts of the two houses, and most of what he says about the Manor House refers to the house spoken of by Lysons in his notice of Sir Stephen,[†] and which was purchased by Lady Mary Coke from Mr. Robert Stephenson. After her death the property was acquired by the Duke of Devonshire. The house was pulled down in 1812, and the grounds added to those of Chiswick House. In an extra-illustrated copy of Lysons in the Guildhall Museum may be seen a drawing of Mr. Stephenson's House, and as it corresponds with the portion of a house which appears on the extreme right hand side of Kip's print of Lord Burlington's house, there is but little doubt that that is part of Sir Stephen's residence. Evelyn in his memoirs describes the place as "near another great house of my Lord Burlington."

HEATHFIELD HOUSE.

Lysons traces the descent of this house through its various owners very completely,[‡] beginning with Viscount Dunkerron in 1747. It is stated

[†] See Page 40 ante.

[‡] See Page 20 ante.

that Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, the Scottish rebel, who was executed for his share in the troubles of 1745, lived in a house on this spot, and the Rev. S. Arnott, in a contribution to "Notes and Queries," June, 1880, remarks this, and calls attention to the fact of 1747 being the date of his execution, which would appear to confirm the statement. The house stood at the south-west corner of Turnham Green, near the site of the present vicarage, and Heathfield gardens occupies the site of the grounds; a portion of the old wall which surrounded it still stands at the northern end of Sutton-lane, as do the brick piers surmounted by stone balls of the old gateway, the space after the removal of the gate to the Duke of Devonshire's being walled up. The house is chiefly remarkable as being the residence, till his death, of General Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar. It was pulled down in 1837, and the site for many years laid waste. A view of the house is to be found in Faulkner.

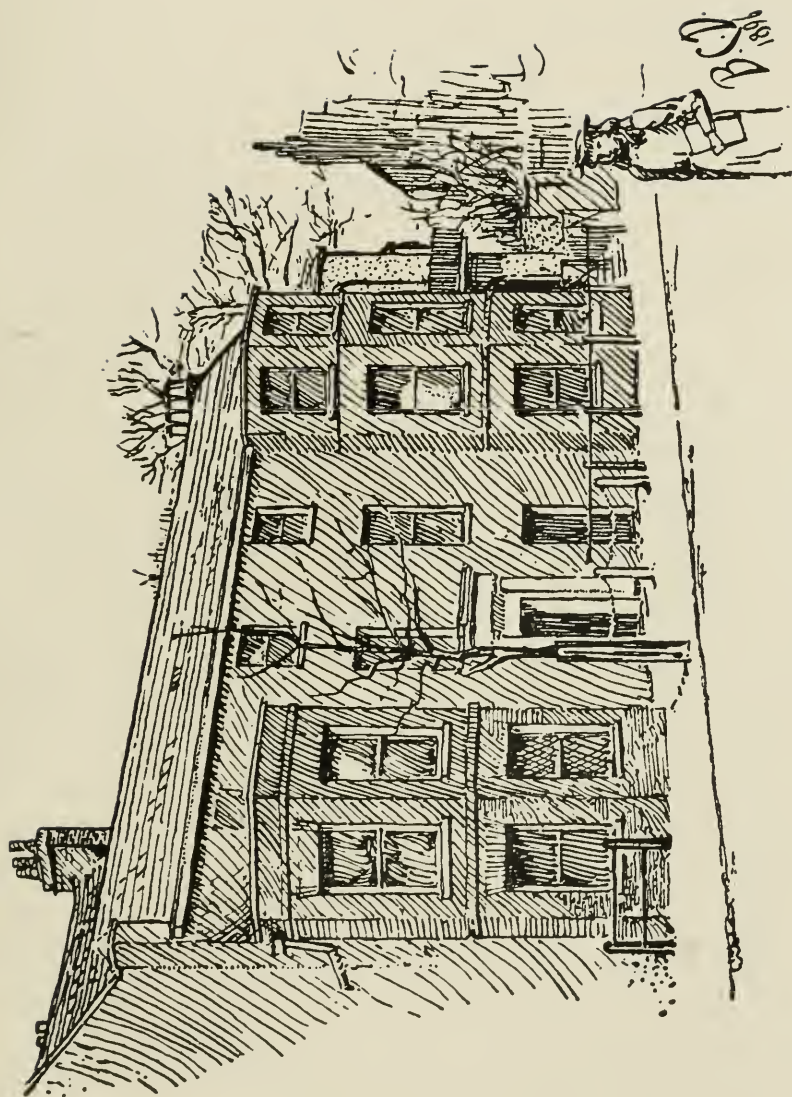
HIGH HOUSE, THE MALL.

This house was pulled down many years ago; it stood next to where Orford House now stands. "This capital mansion," says Faulkner, "is said to have been built by Sir Stephen Fox, which seems very probable, as the style of architecture is similar to that of the Manor Farm House, as well as that of Chelsea Hospital. It was occupied in 1703 by the Count of Nassau," and he goes on to quote from some original papers of the Earl of Ilchester that in that year, "the Count of Nassau took a house of Sir Stephen Fox, in which he lived with his countess for three years, and then decamped into Holland, leaving her behind to pay his debts, which amounted to upwards of three hundred

pounds." In this house also, from 1810 to 1818, Whittingham lived and carried on the "Chiswick Press."

• BOHEMIA HOUSE.

This house originally built, without doubt, as a gentleman's residence, afterwards became a tavern well known as the "King of Bohemia." Under the name of the "Sign of Bohemia," there is reference to the house as early as 1633, when we have an entry in the Middlesex Session Rolls of a fatal accident occurring there ; a full account of the entry will be found on page 121-22. The next reference to it occurs in relation to the conspiracy to assassinate William III. in 1695, when the house became the head-quarters of one of the three parties into which the conspirators were divided, Sir John Barclay lying there with his troop, which, tradition says, was hidden in the huge cellars which are beneath the house. Bohemia House is undoubtedly of great age, probably it is the oldest of the few larger houses which remain to us. Its outbuildings have long since disappeared, as have the handsome iron gates which once gave access to the grounds from the Common at the back. The fine garden was formerly noted for its walnut trees. Common report said the house had been the resort of highwaymen ; possibly it was, in common with many others along the great highway. Many years ago, in digging round the roots of one of the walnut trees, several skulls in fair preservation were found, though of course how they came there must remain a mystery. Upon ceasing to be a house of public entertainment it appears to have been divided into three, so Faulkner speaks of it, and so it remains to this



BOHEMIA HOUSE.



WARPOLE HOUSE.

day. Ugo Foscolo lived and died in the part nearest to Turnham Green. The editors of "Old and New London" fall into the error of supposing the house to be no longer in existence, no doubt because it was no longer a tavern.

COLLEGE HOUSE.

We have already published all that is known and is of interest with regard to this house on page 63. It only remains to add that the house behind the tree in the illustration was the residence of the father of the Miss Berrys.

WALPOLE HOUSE.

Walpole House, Chiswick Mall (to quote Faulkner), "takes its name from having been the residence of the noble family of that name,* several members of whom are buried in the church. About sixty years ago it was occupied by a Mrs. Rigby as a boarding house, and here Mr. Daniel O'Connell resided for several years whilst he was studying for the bar. This family mansion has lately been put into a state of repair, and is now occupied by Mr. Allen as a classical and commercial academy."

It has been stated by many writers on Chiswick that it was the residence during the last years of her life of the famous Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, though on what authority we cannot discover.

CORNEY HOUSE.

The site of this house, which was demolished in 1832, is now included in the premises of Messrs. Thorneycroft. It must not be confounded with the present house of the name, which is probably

*We have ascertained that this statement is correct.—[EDS.]

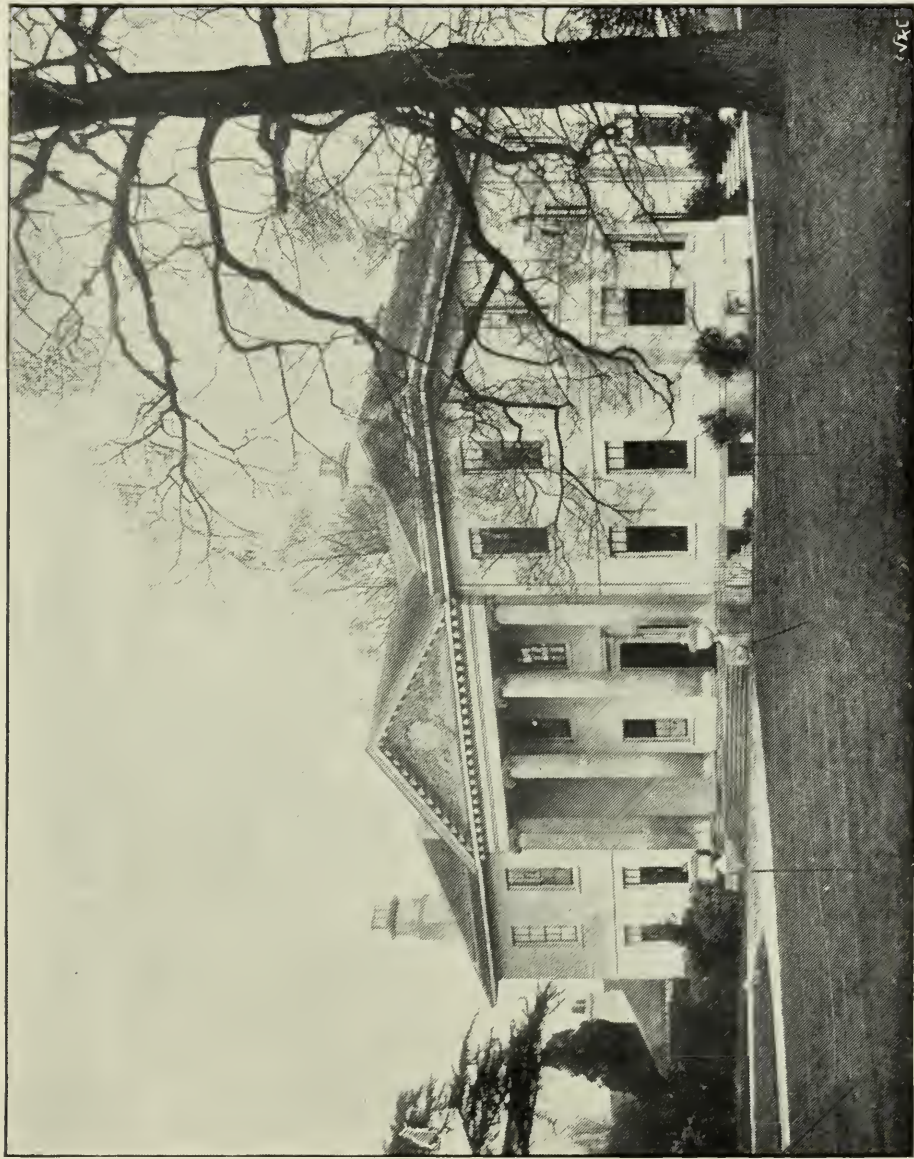
merely named after it. The Russell family, who became afterwards Earls of Bedford, resided here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here in 1602. Lysons records the names of the owners down to 1806.* The famous Earl Macartney lived in this mansion till his death in 1806; it was afterwards occupied by his widow.

GROVE HOUSE.

It would appear that a house existed on this site in very early times. According to Lysons (see page 30 ante), "it belonged in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Warner, who sold it to Thomas Holgill." Afterwards it came into the possession of the Barker family, who held it for several generations,† by one whom there is little doubt the present house must have been built. The tympanum over the great portico still shows the rampant lion borne by the Barker family. The family appear to have represented the county in Parliament for many years. Bowack speaks of Scorey Barker being chosen knight of the shire; this was in 1701, and in 1708 he was again elected. In 1722 Henry Barker was elected, and again in 1740. Henry Barker died in 1745, and we next find the house in the possession of Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, who died in 1770, and was buried at Chiswick. The property then descended to his son, and after his death to his daughter, Lady Francis Elliot. It next appears to have been owned by Earl Cowper, who sold it to the Right Hon. Humphrey Morice, who added a riding house and large stables. He left the property in 1790 to Mrs. Luther, widow of John Luther, who had been a member of Parliament. The singular restrictions of

* See p. 29.

† See p. 147.



GROVE HOUSE.

the will we quote from Faulkner :—" All the horses and dogs on the premises were to be carefully fed and attended till they died a natural death, and his own servant was to have two rooms in the house as long as he lived. In default of such attentions to the animals, Mrs. Luther was to have only a life interest in the premises ; but if she fulfilled the intentions of the will the estate would be absolutely at her own disposal. All the animals and the servant being dead, the estate was put up for sale in 1819." The next owner was the Rev. Robert Lowth, a son of the Bishop of London. The house then came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, who removed the upper storey, he not wishing, it is said, to have so large a house in such close proximity to Chiswick House. The house is now the property of Lieut-Col. R. W. Shipway and we are glad to be able to note that one at least of the old houses of Chiswick is in no danger of destruction, for the present owner has evidently regard for the memories of the place. He has greatly improved the house by various additions and alterations, during the progress of which several interesting facts came to light. The main walls were found to be built of thin red bricks, an evidence of the antiquity of the building, and which had at some subsequent time been covered with a coating of cement. Much of the interior decoration, including mantelpieces, was found to be of the date, if not the actual work, of Inigo Jones, and the ceilings and walls of several of the principal rooms were pronounced by the architect to have been the work of a band of Italian workmen, who, about 1711, visited this country and did similar work in the houses of various noblemen. The date 1711 of one addition to the house is fixed by a stone, which is let into the floor and bears those figures.

ANNANDALE HOUSE.

This house stood in the High-road, opposite Turnham Green-terrace. Moncure Conway says that here dwelt Hume, the historian, though on what authority we do not know. That he resided with the young Marquis of Annandale, to whom he acted as a sort of guardian, an office rendered necessary by the young nobleman's state of mind is certain.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Arlington House stood on the western side of Turnham Green, between the building which is now the Constitutional Club and Wellesley-road. The house was not an ancient one. Among the residents were Sir Thomas Troubridge, and for some years Signor Mario and Madame Grisi. The house was pulled down in the year 1877. Arlington Park Gardens, north and south, occupies the site of the gardens.

BOLTON HOUSE.

The site of this house, which was demolished about 1880, is marked by the present Bolton-gardens. Here resided Sir John Chardin, the celebrated Oriental traveller. Lysons refers to the house in the following terms :—"A house at Turnham Green, which belonged to James Howard, Esq., nephew of James Earl of Suffolk†," and who had died there, and is buried at Chiswick. Sir John Chardin's name appears in the register of burials at Chiswick in 1712. In Faulkner's time it was a school in the occupation of a Mr. Dyne.

BEDFORD HOUSE, CHISWICK MALL.

This mansion was, says Faulkner, the residence of the various members of the Bedford family. It is, however, doubtful whether this statement ought

† See p 41.

to be perpetuated. The residence of the Russell family was Corney House, as we have already seen.

THE CEDARS.

This old house, standing in Burlington-lane, close to the centre of Old Chiswick, is still surrounded by large grounds. Here for some years resided Henry Dawson, the landscape painter. The story of his life, a praiseworthy struggle against adverse circumstances, is well worth study. A view of his house before its enlargement is given in the *Life of Henry Dawson*. It is now the residence of Mr. I. E. Rouch.

FAIRFAX HOUSE.

This house, situate in Burlington Lane, alleged to have been once the residence of Sir Thomas Fairfax, retains but little of interest, having been enlarged and altered till it appears to be a modern building.

STILE HALL.

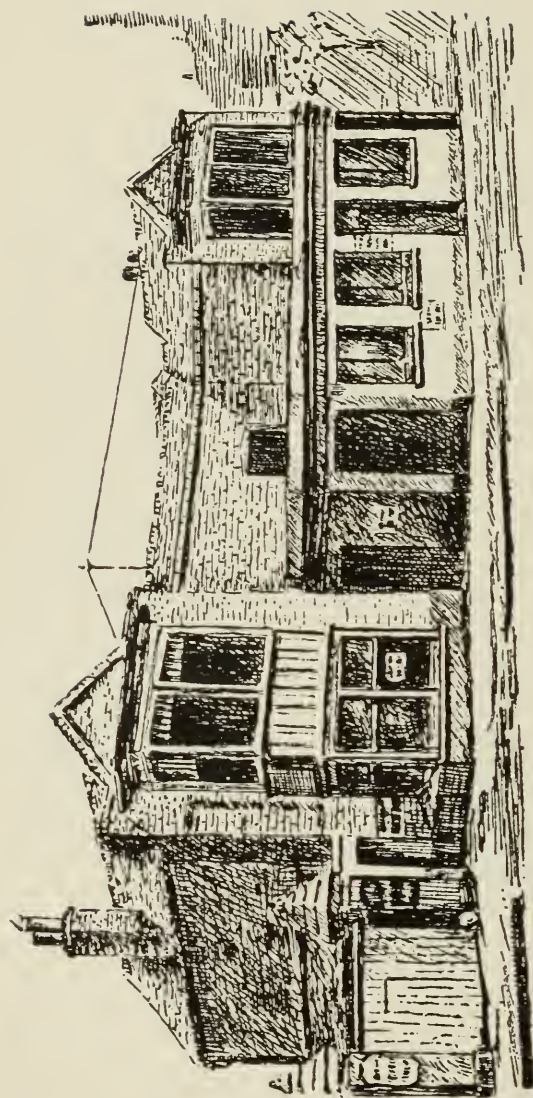
Stile Hall fronted the High-road, and the grounds were bounded by the railway, Blenheim-road, and Wellesley-road. It was last occupied by Robert Bignell, who died in 1888, when the property came into the market, and was sold and laid out in streets and covered with small villa residences. In some maps it is styled Sydney House. If the name be ancient it may indicate that a former building on this site was the residence of Sir Henry Sidney, Queen Elizabeth's Viceroy in Ireland, who we know at one time lived in Chiswick.

OLD LONDON STILE HOUSE.

In Notes and Queries, 4th Series, vol. 5, page 104, will be found the following:—

This house has a stone in front bearing date 1660, and I have been informed that it was used as a pesthouse at the time of the Plague of London; and that it was afterwards used as an inn for travellers; and also that the house with a parcel of land was given by Queen Anne to a man named Hammett for services rendered at the time of the plague. This information is doubtful and prompts me to trouble you for more reliable information, for which I shall feel truly grateful. Within the last seventy years the house bore the arms of the City of London on the front.—EDWARD VERNUM.





THE ROEBUCK.

Chiswick Inns.

THE BURLINGTON ARMS.

Standing almost opposite Chiswick Church is the old inn whose picturesque frontage contributes much to the quaintness of the old town. Its half-timbered front, with the first storey overhanging the pavement, indicates that at least three hundred years must have passed since its erection. This is



THE BURLINGTON ARMS.

confirmed by the fact that during some structural alterations which were made some time ago a coin of the reign of Elizabeth was found beneath the foundations. Hence we may conclude that this is one of the oldest buildings in Chiswick.

THE ROEBUCK.

This inn, which was pulled down in 1893, stood a short distance westward of the present house. It

was noted for possessing a fine bowling green. The view is from a photograph taken during the demolition.

THE OLD PACK HORSE.

The house, which must date back to the earlier part of the seventeenth century, is mentioned in an advertisement in the "London Gazette" of 1698.* Here, according to Cunningham's preface to his letters, Horace Walpole used to bait his horses when journeying between Strawberry Hill and London.

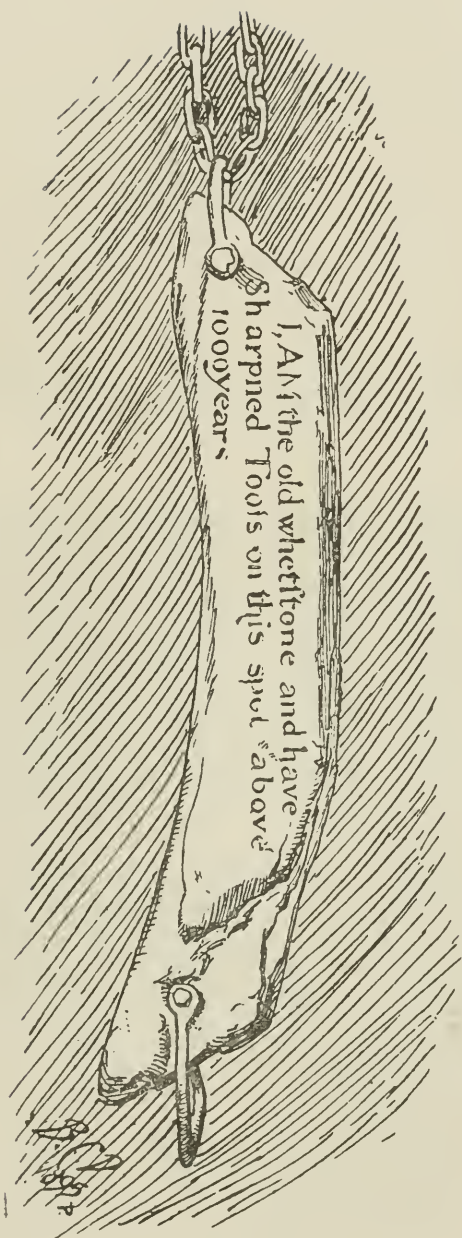
We may note that in the Newgate Calendar it is recorded that Jonathan Wild, when upon his trial, called, as one of his witresses, one "Hays, of the Pack Horse, on Turnham Green." Local tradition says that Charles Dickens used to frequent the house while studying character, which he so ably portrayed in his pictures of country inns. The house, as it was before the alterations, is figured in Old and New London.

THE RED LION, CHISWICK MALL.

This inn is remarkable chiefly for the Whetstone which has for many years been chained to its doorpost, and is now one of the familiar objects of Chiswick. The stone has not, however, always hung in its present position, having been removed from a still older inn, the White Bear and Whetstone, which formerly stood at the corner of Chiswick-lane. Referring to the inscription upon the stone, it is evident that the final figure is the addition of some would-be joker, for it is too cramped and not uniform with the rest.

*London Gazette, No. 3337. April 25th to 28th, 1698.

"At Turnham Green, near the Pack Horse, is to be sold or lett a large brick house, with out houses, coach houses, stables, and garden well planted, with water in all the offices."



WHETSTONE, RED LION, CHISWICK MALL.

The Churchwardens' Accounts.

On page 160 ante we printed a summary of the receipts with detailed items of disbursement for the year 1621-22, and a list of those inhabitants in arrear with their church dues for three years.

The first volume extends from 1621 to 1635, and the second covers nearly thirty years from the last-named date to 1663. Both were well kept in a beautifully clear handwriting, and there are many interesting entries of the parochial notabilities of the time, not a few of whom had a wider fame than Chiswick.

There are many lists of the inhabitants valuable for showing us the names of those living in Chiswick at a time before we have the parish registers. About 1632 it became customary to divide the list according to the respective hamlets in the parish. In this year we find the assessment in the church roll thus divided :—

Chiswick	...	...	...	...	78
Little Sutton	...	...	...	...	13
The Strand...	...	...	...	...	30
Turrham Green	...	...	...	...	60
Total					181

Thirty years later, 1662, the populations seems to have diminished. The list of those assessed then stood as below :—

Towne [i.e., Old Chiswick]	..	62
Turnam Green ... ..	...	38
Sutton Court ... ..	...	1
Little Sutton ... ..	...	6
The Grove House ... ..	...	1
Strand-on-the-Green	..	21
London Stille ... ..	...	3
<hr/>		
Total ... ..	...	132
<hr/>		

In 1629 the number named on the roll was 135, so that between that time and 1632 there must have been a considerable increase in the population or the churchwardens must have included a larger number of the inhabitants. It will be seen that Chiswick must have been a place with a considerable population even early in the seventeenth century. It is not likely that the very poor were assessed, and if we allow that each entry represents a family of five persons we find a population in 1632 of 900 to 1,000 souls. Probably it would be correct to estimate a larger number ; perhaps something like 1,200 would be nearer the mark. Roughly speaking, at the present day there are twenty times as many people in Chiswick as the parish contained two hundred and fifty years ago. We now print the church roll with the assessment of the inhabitants for 1629, as well as the accounts, from which it will be seen that, as often happens even now, that the churchwarden found his office a responsible one, since he ends with the statement that as the result of two years' expenditure there was due to him what then was the substantial sum of £3 6s. 7d.

THE ACCOMPTEES OF THOMAS IVERS FOR THIS
YEARE 1629 ENDING THE XIJ.TH APRILL.

*Imprimis Receiptes begininge with the Church
Rowle.*

The Right Honorable the Earle of

Bedford	x.s.	
Sr. Stephen leysure	v.s.	
Mr. Henry Pollard, Esquier ..	v.s.	
Mr. Valentine Saunders, esq. ..	v.s.	
Mr. Thomas Barker, esq. ...	iiij.s.	v.d.
Mr. Larance Whittacers, esq. ...	iiij.s.	iiij.d.
Mr. Doctur Juckes, esq.... ..	iiij.s.	
Mr. Robert Cogan	iiij.s.	
Mr. Henry Fryer, esq.	iiij.s.	
Mr. Thomas Bullar	iiij.s.	
Mr. Richard Smeth	ij.s.	
Thomas Stradder		iiij.d.
Edward Messenger		iiij.d.
Thomas Bird		iiij.d.
Gabriell Barnett		vj.d.
Widdow Browne		iiij.d.
Henry Smith		vj.d.
John Tyballs		vj.d.
Thomas London		vj.d.
John Morgan		vj.d.
Widdow Holland		iiij.d.
Paul Lyford		vj.d.
Richard Pawllin		vj.d.
George Tye		iiij.d.
Edward Prosser		iiij.d.
Nicholas Furnes		iiij.d.
Edward Lacy		vj.d.
Thomas Greme		iiij.d.
John Alwood		iiij.d.
George Owen		iiij.d.
John Early..		xvj.d.
John Christian		iiij.d.

Thomas Warren	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Francis Larkin	...	...	...	vj.d.
William Graves	...	...	...	iiij.d.
George Linden	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Holland	iiij.d.
John Tero	iiij.d.
Widow Michell	viiij.d.
William Early	vj.d.

3li.	2s.	10d.
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Richard Giller	iiij.d.
Richard Hammond	iiij.d.
John Martin	iiij.d.
[. . . Duck Parker?]	iiij.d.
Edmund Gylman	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Widdow Ivers	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Widdow Longe	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Urlin	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Nichols	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Meard	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Glover	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Cox	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Abraham...	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Widdow Peartty	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Stephens...	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Christopher Clarke	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Woodes	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Henry Archer	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Gurnell	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Stephen Round	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Widdow Smith	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Anthony Mabanke	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Sheppard	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Henry Randall	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Atkins	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Browne	...	...	...	iiij.d.

Henry Gardway	...	...	...	vij.d.
John Gurnell	...	...	...	viiij.d.
George Randoll	...	..	...	iiiij.d.
Thomas Curtes	...	...	...	vj.d.
Thomas Abnett	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Matthew Elmer	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Samuell Robartes	...	..	...	iiiij.d.
Georg Read	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
John Thomas	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Thomas Sorosman..	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
William Adshed	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Anthony Thomas	..	...	...	xvj.d.
Robert Meard	...	...	...	vj.d.
Georg Lewis	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
William Jackson	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Robart Walter	..	...	...	iiiij.d.
John Hill	...	...	...	iiiij.d.

11i.

2s.

Thomas Scaward	...	...	...	xij.d.
John Clarke	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Widdow Brian	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Edward Fisher	...	..	...	xij.d.
Edward Jerden	...	..	...	iiiij.d.
Thomas Tayller	...	...	...	vj.d.
Henry Jackson	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
William Stephen	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Frauncis Jorden	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Robart Simson	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Robart Holbean	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
John Gybbes	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Walter Wall	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Richard Ashby	...	...	...	vi.d.
Robart Powell	...	...	...	iiiij.d.
Elias Stephens	...	...	...	viiij.d.
John Webb	...	...	...	viiij.d.

John Simson	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Goodman Beynam...	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Phillippes...	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Shouler	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Robart Gybbes	...	...	...	viiij.d.
John Ives	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Smeth	...	..	..	xij.d.
Mr. Thomas Grinfild	...	...	ij.s.	
Richard Rud	...	...	...	vj.d.
John Furnes	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Richard Jeffrey	...	...	...	vj.d.
Thomas Tucker	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Anthony Elliatt	..	...	...	iiij.d.
William Arnold	...	...	...	xvj.d.
Henry Jones	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Thomas Round	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Georg Thomas	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Meredith Evans	...	...	...	vj.d.
John Baldwine	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Wilcockes	...	...	...	iiij.d.
John Wolsey	...	...	...	iiij.d.
William Higgins	...	...	..	iiij.d.
John Hooper	...	...	...	iiij.d.
Nicholas Quittington	vj.d.
Robart Fellowe	vj.d.
Robart Free	iiij.d.
Widow Finch	xvj.d.

1li.	3s.	8d.
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Georg Dury	iiij.d.
Randoll Button	xij.d.
Larence Baldwin	iiij.d.
Mich. Ivers	iiij.d.
Robart Lyford	vj.d.

0	2s.	6d.
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CHURCH RENTES.

John Atkins	vj.s.	viiij.d.
John Browne	iiij.s.	iiij.d.
Widdow Barrett	j.s.	viiij.d.
Widdow Brokes	j.s.	viiij.d.

0	13s.	4d.
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CHURCH LAND.

George Tye, a acer	vj.s.	
William Stephens, p. acer	iiij.s.	
John Atkins, p. acer	iiij.s.	
William Finch, buried on the church	...	...	...	vj.s.
A nursechild of Tho. Snosmans...	...	...	xiiij.s.	iiij.d.

1li.	12s.
------	------

Some vij.li. xiiij.s. vj.d.

LAYINGES OUT.

Imp'mis, our oathes and enterance	...	...	...	j.s.	iiij.d.
Ite. for our diners and boat hier the first day	...	...	...	xij.s.	vj.d.
Item for our diners and boat hier the 2 day...	...	...	...	x.s.	iiij.d.
Item for two days more for myself before I could be sworne	...	...	...	ij.s.	
Item for our articles	..	...	...	iiij.s.	iiij.d.
Item for paving two graves	...	...	...		iiij.d.
Item to the brickelayer and his man for mendinge the grave that was sunce...	...	...	...	ij.s.	vj.d.
Item for bricke and lyme for the grave	...	...	...	j.s.	vj.d.
Item for bread and wine one whet	...	...	...
Sonday for the communion	...	...	...	iiij.s.	iiij.d.

Item for bread and wine on the 23rd of August... ..	j.s.	vij.d.
Item for small naylles		ijd.
Item for a key pin mendinge		vj.d.
Item . . . of sixpenny nayles...		iiij.d.
Item for mending a bolte		vj.d.
Item for new pointing the brick wall, lime and sinder for it ...	xvij.s.	vij.d.

3li.	1s.	3d.
------	-----	-----

Item for a key and mendine the locke of the belfree dore		vij.d.
Item for a locke for the church gatte	j.s.	vj.d.
Item for mending the hinges of church gat		vij.d.
Item for brad and wine the 4th of October	ij.s.	
Item for a new whele for the third bell... ..	xij.s.	iiij.d.
Item for a new bauldricke	ij.s.	vj.d.
Item for bordes for the wheles mending and timber about the frames, and a weekes work for my self and my boy ... j.li.	iiij.s.	
Item for bread and wine one Christmas	iiij.s.	v.d.
Item for mendinge a seat in the church		x.d.
Item for bread the first Sunday of the New Yeare	v.s.	iiij.d.
Item paid to the high constable for half a yere for maimed soldiers [marshalls?]	xij.s.	
Item for washing the Lynen and scowring the plate and pewter, 1629	ij.s.	vj.d.

Item for brosses and oil for clocke and belles	ij s.	
Item for writinge the transcript	j.s.	vj.d.
Item for buriall of Janne Delfthy a cripple the xj.th of March, 1629	j.s.	
Item to the clarke for buringe a creple and a crissom child ...	j.s.	
Item for a rope for the Sannce bell	j.s.	
Item to the high constable for maimed soldiers marshalseys and hospitall our Lady day last	xiiij.s.	
Item a prayer booke for the Queens Maiestie		vj.d.
Item for glassinge and mending the glasse windo by the pulpitt	j.s.	vj.d.
Item to the clarke for his wages this year ... iiij.li.		
Item to a grekian upon a passe...	j.s.	
Item for writtinge these two yeres accomptes... ..	vj.s.	viiij.d.
Item for bread and wine for all the communions at Easter last... .. j.li.	x.s.	vj.
Some xj li. xiiij.s.		
Dewe to me for both yeres as apperet uppon accomptes iiij.li.	vj.s.	vij.d.

The Lammas Lands.

We referred on page 96 to the extinction of the rights over the Lammas Lands. We now quote the preamble of the Act, Chapter 3 of 46, George III., passed 3 July, 1806, for extinguishing all right of Common over certain parcels of land in the parish of Chiswick.

This Act in the preamble recites that William Duke of Devonshire was owner of certain pieces of land called Half-year or Lammas Lands, amounting to 68a. 2r. These lands were :—

	A.	R.	P.
Dicky Mead	9	1	0
Two Slips	8	3	0
„	7	3	0
Three Thames Meadows ...	11	1	0
„	4	3	0
„	3	1	0
Corney Meadow	9	0	0
And the Duke also claimed land in Chiswick Field	14	2	0

The vicar, the Rev. James Trebeck, also claimed to be entitled to part of the land in Chiswick Field, and it was claimed that some of it belonged to the poor of Chiswick.

The owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in Chiswick were entitled to rights of common from Lammas, 12 August, to Candlemas, 13 February, old style.

The Duke was also owner of arable land, viz. :—

	A.	R.	P.
Warren Wall Field	12	0	0
Sheepleys	20	0	0

to which the inhabitants had rights of common from harvest to sowing time. In consideration of extinguishing these rights of common the Duke undertook to compensate the commoners, and it was provided that an annuity should be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of £107 14s. out of the said lands, except those in Chiswick Field, by equal quarterly payments "at or on the porch of the parish church," between the hours of ten and twelve a.m. This rent charge was payable in or towards the relief of the poor, in the same way as the poor rate.

This act did not affect any waste lands in the parish or the rights of the lords of the manors.



Early Mention of Chiswick.

The following notes of persons evidently deriving their name from Chiswick are taken from the calendar of Ancient Deeds, recently issued by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records :—

A. 1997.—Henry de Chesewic witnesses a deed relative to land in St. Michael, Cornhill. [John].

A. 2434.—Walter de Chesewyk, son of Walter de Chesewyk, late citizen of London, grants a tenement adjoining the road from Cornhill to Alegate.

C. 1930.—Rembald de Chesewic attests an exchange of Frithwade and Helmedun. [13th century.]

A. 1909.—A grant of certain shops in Bridge-street, London, formerly held by John de Ramonesden, is witnessed by Walter de Cheswyke. Edward I.

C. 2178.—Alice de Chesewyk, daughter of late Gilbert Chesewyk, grants a quit rent of 20s. out of houses in St. Magnus to John Le Benere. Friday after St. Andrew Apostle. 23, Edward I.

C. 2400.—Robt. son of Gilbert de Chesewyk releases to Walter Bevere all actions relating to houses which belonged to Alice Roberts, sister, which she sold to John Le Bevere, Monday after Michaelmas. 34, Edward I.

Chestwick, U. S. A.

The following article from an American correspondent may interest our readers :—

Chestwick, in the United States of America, is situated in a very beautiful valley on the north bank of the Allegheny river, in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania, and is fourteen miles distant from the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, where are located the largest and finest iron and steel mills in the United States.

The valley of the Allegheny is famed for its picturesque scenery and healthfulness, the river is a mountain stream rising in the Allegheny mountains in the northern part of the state and traversing the state in a south-westerly direction, until it joins the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, and uniting makes the broad Ohio which carries annually millions of bushels of coal from Pennsylvania's mines to the southern and western states, and to the Gulf of Mexico by way of New Orleans.

On all sides Chestwick is surrounded by the natural gas, petroleum oil, and bituminous coal-fields, and the varied industries arising from their production and use form the life-work of thousands of men in the valley, the town of Chestwick, was named and founded in the year 1883, and is as yet a comparatively small suburban town, but from its pleasant location and desirability on account of its close proximity to the city of Pittsburgh is destined to become a large town before many years. The river flowing by Chestwick, with its clear, cold waters, is navigable



CHESWICK, PENNSYLVANIA.

northward for over one hundred miles into the lumber, oil, and coal regions of Pennsylvania, and southward for almost a thousand miles to the Gulf of Mexico, through its tributaries. Down its broad bosom in the spring and fall on the freshets come great rafts of logs from the pine forests of Pennsylvania to be sawn into boards and timbers for the builders. This is a great industry, and commands a large capital. There is a picturesqueness that is purely American in the sight of a beautiful river, hemmed on one side by high, rocky cliff, on the other by a long undulating valley, where villages lie close beside the river, while upon the river there are hundreds of rafts of fresh pine lumber floating down the stream with the force of the current and kept in the channel by the dextrous manipulations of the raftsmen, a hardy class of mountaineers who ply the trade of safely conducting their huge crafts from a pine forest to the city market. At times there can be seen miles of them tied up along the banks of the stream, awaiting city purchasers.

This part of the state, although settled from about the middle of the eighteenth century, still retains large tracts of the virgin forest, and this adds to the beauty of the scenery.

In the middle of the river at Cheswick lies an island, over one mile in length, whose shores are fringed with a growth of beautiful forest trees.

The town itself lies in an almost level valley, which extends for about four miles in length by a-half to one mile in width. To the north is the farm country, which rises in a succession of gentle slopes back from the river. To the east and the river, rises an almost precipitous bluff, clad with forest trees from base to summit. From the summit of this bluff, which rises several hundred feet above the river, one can obtain a grand view

of the valley for miles in every direction. To the west extends the succession of meadow-like slopes that make up the valley, until where they seem in the distance to end abruptly at the base of a great high hill, which shows the bend in the river.

In this beautifully environed valley lies Cheswick of the New World.

It was named by a suggestion contained in an item in a New York paper in 1888, at the time the land company which laid it out was organised, this was on May 17, 1888, and the town is at the date of this article approaching its eighth birthday. It has now a handsome collection of homes occupied by city people fond of the quiet of a country home and by those who were the pioneers in the settlement of the valley.

A few manufacturing establishments have located on the outskirts of the town, and are thriving; a branch of the great Pennsylvania railroad runs through the town, and on the opposite side of the river runs another parallel railway line. We are eleven hours' ride by rail from Philadelphia, thirteen from New York, and twelve in a westerly direction from Chicago, and taken all in all we bid fair some day to do honour to our ancient and honoured prototype, fair Chiswick-on-the-Thames. We have excellent public schools, churches as numerous almost as men's religious views—Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopalian, English Lutheran, and Catholic all within a few minutes of each other.

Although a youth in comparison with old Chiswick, yet we greet our venerable and worthy ancestor with an honest ambition that we may at some day in our history, sooner or later, have the wealth of historic honour and credit bestowed upon and so well deserved by our mother town old Chiswick in England.

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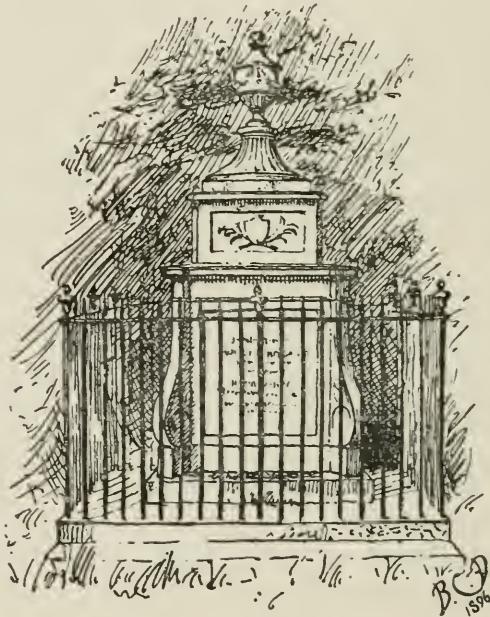
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